

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"It" [a proposition for *reducing the expenses of the civil list*] "would have come with more grace; it would have come with more benefit to the public service, if it had sprung from the Royal breast. His Majesty's ministers ought to have come forward, and proposed a reduction in the civil list, to give to the people the consolation of knowing, that their Sovereign participated in the sufferings of the empire, and presented an honourable example of retrenchment in an hour of general difficulty. And, surely, it is no reason, that, because ministers fail to do their duty, the House should fail to do theirs. Acting as the faithful representatives of the people, who have trusted them, they ought to seize upon every object of equitable resource that presents itself; and certainly none are so fair, so probable, or so pleasing as retrenchment and œconomy. The obligations of their character demand from them not to hesitate in pursuing those objects, even to the foot of the throne. Such conduct would become them; as the councillors of His Majesty, and as the representatives of the people; for, it is their immediate duty, as the Commons House of Parliament, to guard the liberties, the lives, and the properties of the people. The last obligation is the strongest; it is more immediately incumbent upon them to guard the properties, because they are more liable to invasion, by the secret and subtle attacks of influence, than either their lives or their liberties. The tutelage of this House may be a harsh term; but it cannot be disgraceful to a constitutional King. The abridgement of unnecessary expense can be no abatement of royalty. Magnificence and grandeur are not inconsistent with retrenchment and œconomy; but, on the contrary, in a time of necessity and of common exertion, solid grandeur is dependent on the reduction of expense."

—Mr. PITT's Speech, 26th Feb. 1781.

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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

THE HEAVEN-BORN MINISTER. — Actions ought always to be estimated with due reference to the professions, or the generally ascribed motives or character of the person from whom they proceed. A lavish expenditure of the public money, and especially when evidently made for purposes of private ambition, or any other purpose disconnected from, if not opposed to, the good of the nation, must, in any minister, call for the censure of all loyal and public-spirited men, in whatever rank of life they may be placed; when, therefore, we see such an expenditure falling from the hands of one, who rose into public favour by professions such as those above quoted in my motto, who acquired his power over the public purse by the most solemn promises to guard it with vigilance and fidelity; when in such a person we meet with a waste of the public treasure surpassing all former example, it is certainly just that our indignation should be greater against him than against a person from whom we had never heard any professions of purity. — The facts brought to light by the zeal and integrity of the Earl of St. Vincent and the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry have, indeed, produced a general feeling of indignation, accompanied with that astonishment, which was naturally excited by the discovery of a system of peculation so extensive under the administration of WILLIAM PITT, a name which many of us had hitherto credulously regarded as a sort of charm or spell sufficiently potent to protect us against all the demons of corruption. The greater part of us, who have the misfortune to have arrived at a state of man-

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hood in these days so disgraceful to our country, must well remember the circumstances under which Mr. Pitt rose to the prime ministry of England. We remember, that, when he, for the first time, opened his lips in parliament, in the year 1781,* it was for the purpose of severely censuring the conduct of all those, who appeared to him to be, or, whom he chose to consider, adverse to a plan for diminishing the influence and the expenses of the crown; and, that he then insisted, that it was the duty of the House of Commons to guard the properties of the people with even more care than their liberties or their lives; because the former were the most exposed to the secret and subtle attacks of ministerial influence. We remember, that, in his second parliamentary speech, in the same year,† he complained, that there only remained to the parliament the odious power of taxing the people, and of making them pay for the minister's wild schemes and lavish corruption. We remember, that, in the year 1782,‡ he proposed a new mode of electing members of parliament for the purpose of destroying that corruption, which he asserted to exist, and which he represented as the principal cause of the misfortunes of the country and of the hardships of the people. Upon this memorable occasion he said: "It is perfectly understood, that there are some boroughs absolutely governed by the Treasury, and others totally possessed by them. It requires no experience to say,

* Debrett's Debates, 26 Feb. 1781.

† Ibid. 31st March, 1781. ‡ Ibid. 7th May, 1782.

“ that such boroughs have no one quality of
 “ representation in them; they have no
 “ share nor substance in the general in-
 “ terests of the country; and they have in
 “ fact no stake for which to appoint their
 “ guardians in the popular assembly. The
 “ influence of the Treasury in some bo-
 “ roughs is contested, not by the electors of
 “ those boroughs, but by some one or other
 “ powerful man, who assumes or pretends
 “ to an hereditary property of what ought
 “ only to be the rights and privileges of the
 “ electors. There are hardly any men in
 “ the borough who have a right to vote,
 “ and they are the subjects and slaves of the
 “ person who claims the property of the
 “ borough, and who, in fact, makes the
 “ return. Another set of boroughs and
 “ towns, in the lofty possession of English
 “ freedom, claim to themselves the right of
 “ bringing their votes to market. They
 “ have no other market, no other property,
 “ and no other stake in the country, than
 “ the price which they procure for their
 “ votes.” This, we remember, was the
 description, with which he prefaced his pro-
 position for the making of such a reform in
 the Commons House of Parliament as
 should, in future, give to the people the
 means of checking the influence of the
 crown by preventing the public money from
 being lavished upon the creatures, the de-
 pendants, the tools, of the minister of the
 day. We remember, that it was by conduct
 like this; by professions like these, that he
 obtained the good will and applause of great
 numbers of the honest and disinterested part
 of the people; and that, to this cause, more
 than to any other, he owed that support,
 which afterwards placed him, and, for so
 many years secured him, at the head of His
 Majesty’s councils. We remember, that,
 when, in 1784, a contest arose between him
 and the party of which Mr. Fox was at the
 head, he owed his success to the opinion
 which the people were induced to entertain
 of his superior purity, of his abhorrence of
 all jobbing and clandestine influence of every
 sort, and of his resolution to adhere, in de-
 fiance of all obstacles, to a system of œco-
 nomy the most rigid that could be devised by
 the mind of man. Looking back to that
 epoch, we remember, and some of us with
 no little shame, the loud huzzas, with which
 we greeted the triumph of the “ SON OF
 CHATHAM;” and, were our memory to
 fail us, we need only turn back to the peri-
 odical prints of the day, wherein to find in-
 cubitable proofs of his cunning and our cul-
 libility. We remember, that, when, in
 1785, he became minister himself, he pub-

licly declared his resolution, never to neglect
 any means that might tend even in the most
 minute particular, to prevent abuses, or to
 promote œconomy, in the expenditure of
 the public money.* And, above all things,
 we remember, that, in making these pro-
 fessions, in promulgating these solemn as-
 surances as to what he himself would do, he
 never spared any one, be he who he might,
 to whom he thought proper to impute con-
 duct or principles hostile to the pecuniary
 interests of the people. All this we now
 remember. Indeed, the recollection of it
 has frequently intruded itself upon our
 minds, at several epochs, during the twenty
 years administration of Mr. Pitt; but, till
 now, it has never produced much effect; till
 now we have always found, or made, some
 apology for every instance which his conduct
 exhibited of an abandonment of principle.
 We did, ’tis true, perceive, that his several
 promises, if not apparently totally forgotten,
 were but very few of them attempted to be
 fulfilled: his boards of Commissioners we
 found to produce no more real reform in the
 conduct of the public offices, than he him-
 self produced in the representation of the
 people in the Commons House of Parlia-
 ment: his measures for reducing the nation-
 al expenditure were numerous, and more
 numerous were his promises; but, amidst
 them all, we still found our taxes annually
 increase in number and in amount: his ha-
 rangues against the influence of the crown
 did, indeed, soon cease after he became the
 mover of that influence, and herein we must
 applaud his prudence, seeing that his admin-
 istration soon began to be distinguished by
 nothing so much as by a waste of the public
 money in pensions, in useless offices, and
 in contracts of every description; while of
 the still more precious possession of the na-
 tion, its honours, a dispensation was made,
 which to speak of in detail would be per-
 fectly useless, if, from the laws that he had
 procured to be passed, such a detail was not
 rendered unsafe. Still, however, did many
 of us, did multitudes of us, adhere to him
 and that, too, from feelings which ought
 not to be hastily condemned. We found
 that, at the end of his long administration
 at the end of eighteen years, during which
 he had had the absolute command of our
 purses, and, politically speaking, of our
 persons, we found our condition much
 worse, in every respect much worse, than
 when we so blindly yielded ourselves up to
 his sway. The confidence which his pro-
 fessions of zeal and purity had gained him

* Debrett’s Debates, 8th March, 1785.

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enabled him to set all opposition at defiance. He had nothing to apprehend either in the parliament or at the court. He was completely master of his measures, whether as to foreign or domestic concerns. Yet, with all these advantages, we found, that, at the end of eighteen years, we had fallen very far from the height at which we were when he became our ruler; that we, with his approbation and by his advice, had made a peace sanctioning, on the part of our rival, an immense augmentation of territory, of population, and of power, and, of course (as we had acquired an augmentation of neither) a great triumph over us, especially when we took into view the base abandonment of the honours won from that rival by our gallant forefathers, while every badge of French conquest over us was retained with fear and with trembling. As to our domestic situation we stood in need of reflection. Our houses, our account books, the secrets of our pockets and our hearts, we found exposed to be ransacked by some one or other of his innumerable tribe of tax-gatherers, an exposure to which if we had been, twenty years ago, told that we should one day submit, we should have spurned at the wretch who should have had the baseness to entertain the apprehension. The sum annually raised upon us to pay the interest of the national debt, and which sum he had repeatedly promised us rapidly to diminish, we found to have been gradually augmented, during his administration, from *nine millions to twenty-four millions*, and this, too, observe, during a series of years, at some part of every one of which he had entertained the parliament and the people with boasting descriptions, with congratulatory addresses, upon the prosperity of the nation, and particularly upon the flourishing state of its finances. Looking round us, at last; no longer disposed blindly to believe representations which our feelings so flatly contradicted; looking round us in search of some of the proofs of that prosperity, to which he still boldly asserted he had conducted us, we found, that the annual amount of the poor-rates for England and Wales had more than *doubled in increase*, during the time that he had been minister, and that he left us with *more than a million of paupers* upon a total population of between *eight and nine millions* of souls. Yet, all this we could have borne without giving way to any very great degree of indignation. Men of sense did, indeed, now perceive, and, where they were at liberty, they scrupled not to declare, that Mr. Pitt had been tried, and that, as a

minister, as a statesman, as any thing but a manager of the House of Commons, he had been found to be miserably deficient; that he was a person incapable of great views, and of course, quite unfit for the times in which we were, and which times his political incapacity had principally contributed to produce; and, there were not wanting persons, who, turned to reflection by his conduct at the time of his resignation in 1801, were convinced, and expressed their conviction, that to *rule*, at all events to rule, was his predominating passion. This conviction was greatly strengthened and widely diffused by his conduct during the last year and a half of Mr. Addington's administration; and, when he re-entered the Treasury, the eyes of the nation were upon him. Still, however, though it was hard to conceive how he could have retained his purity amidst the use of those means, which are the natural produce of a resolution to retain political power at all events; though it was quite impossible to state any rational grounds for a belief in such retention, did, nevertheless, generally believe in it, till the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry came forth, and excited doubts so strong as to leave no longer any chance that the truth would escape discovery. Not his *name*, indeed, but the name of his secretary, his pensioned secretary, long and still his close adherent and confident; this person's name was found in the Tenth Report, where he appeared as one who had handled, for some purpose or other, a considerable sum of the money which had been unlawfully taken from the Bank of England, and which to have so taken, the House of Commons soon after declared to be a gross violation of the law and a high breach of duty. This circumstance of Mr. CHARLES LONG having touched some of the money; it was this circumstance that thoroughly roused the public attention as to the conduct of Mr. Pitt. Every word he said on the 8th of April was connected with this circumstance; and, when the exposure finally took place, in the publication of the *evidence* taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the anxiety to palliate, if not to defend, the conduct of Lord Melville, and which anxiety might otherwise have been ascribed to friendship, was, I may say unanimously, ascribed to a feeling of a very different sort. The *Heaven-born* career of this great operator was now decidedly at an end; for all that his very hirings pretended to say, was, that he was *no worse* than other ministers had been before him, to

some of whom, be it observed, he had imputed every crime that a public man, as such, can commit, and, in making these charges, had used every epithet of severity that our language affords. It was piteous, perfectly piteous, to hear the Upstart "*boldly* asserting,"—expressing his "*satisfaction*," that Mr. Pitt had not been *proved* guilty of peculation! To hear the Upstart talk of Mr. Pitt's having been "*ignorant*" of the circumstance of private emolument being made by the use of the naval money, while he knew that it was deposited at a private banker's; to hear him talk of Mr. Pitt's ignorance of the riches of Lord Melville's friend Mr. Trotter; to hear him talk of the simplicity of Mr. Pitt, who went to Lord Melville to ask him whether the information of Mr. Raikes was true, and who (good easy soul!) was at once satisfied, by the mere *opinion* of Lord Melville in opposition to the assertion of Mr. Raikes; to hear the Upstart talk of that "*public spirit*," that "*zeal in the cause of the country*," that "*noble fortitude*," which induced Mr. Pitt to connive at the withdrawing of the naval money from the Bank, in direct violation of the law, and this for the purpose of lending it without interest to two of his cronies, who were, besides, members of the then parliament, just about to assemble for the dispatch of business: to hear all, or any of, this from the Upstart was piteous enough; but, to hear it from Mr. Pitt also was truly deplorable, and, the Pittites may be well assured, that ten thousand bills of indemnity, would not, in the minds of the people, restore Mr. Pitt to the situation in which he stood even so late as the month of February last. I, for my own part, greatly disapproved of that bill, which I hope yet to see repealed; and, if I had not that hope, I should think my time thrown away in making any efforts whatever in what I regard as the cause of the country; for, I am convinced, that, if the lending of the public money without interest to members of parliament, receive not some signal marks of the disapprobation of the country, the country is not worth caring about. In my opinion, the offence of Lord Melville is not so great as this. It is the very thing, which all good and wise statesmen have endeavoured to prevent. It is the end and object of all the checks upon the minister and those entrusted with political power; for, if the minister can give, or lend (which is the same thing in effect) the public money to members of the House of Commons, or of either House of Parliament; if he can do this without the consent, or knowledge, of

either the Parliament or the King, and even without the knowledge of his colleagues of the cabinet, making no minute and leaving no record of the transaction; and, if his so doing should by accident be *detected*, he can come to that same House of Commons, to some of whose members he has lent or given the public money, and can from them obtain a *bill of indemnity* for what he has done, in order to prevent the censure which his conduct would naturally call for; if he can do this; if this be just and fitting, according to the principles of the British constitution, then, why then is the British constitution something very different indeed from what I always used to think it, and very different too from what it has been described by Montesquieu, De Lolme, Paley, and many others, whose writings, upon this subject, if the Boyd and Benfield job remain uncensured, can never hereafter be read but with ridicule and contempt. After the acts, of which we have now been speaking, the pretensions to superior purity cannot, of course, exist. They do not; for, as was before observed, even the Upstart, whose whole race depends upon the minister for bread, now contents himself that his master is *no worse* than other ministers have been. Of this opinion, however, the Addingtons perceive that the public are not; and, accordingly we now see them leaving Mr. Pitt, and declaring, that they could no longer remain with him, because they saw that he was resolved to protect persons accused of peculation. What! Mr. Pitt, the "*son of Chatham*," the "*heaven-born minister*," shunned, shrunk from, by the sons of his father's family doctor and *their* underlings; and that, too, because their *honour* will not permit them to go the lengths that he is going in screening persons whom the House of Commons have declared to be guilty of peculation! "*No*:" say the Pittites, "*it is not true*. The Addingtons "*have been turned out* by Mr. Pitt, because, "*having been refused so great a share of "*the honours and emoluments of office as "*they required, they betrayed him in the "*parliament*." This, therefore, is a disputed point; but, there can be no dispute as to the grounds which the Addingtons *allege* for their leaving Mr. Pitt; and, who would have thought twenty years ago, who would have thought, nay, twelve years ago, or thereabouts, when, to borrow the words of the Upstart, Mr. Pitt "*introduced Mr. Addington into life*, and raised him from "*obscurity* to the chair of the House of "*Commons*." (See ORACLE, 3d May, 1805.) Who, at that time would have***

thought, day would his family world, t honour b real stat sequence we know our pres excellent born min celestial to suffer recorded attention more tha to the pa lord Mel tentative p now about I think, not been of the U said, and the subj Athol; properly of 15000 grant wa detached fect view have take the Trea transactio careful pe ing the p the addit ficers, w printed 20th ult the perus to look a for my n about for years of effect th speeches I beg hin to the pu 1784, an as to th started a political p ing accou "Crow and th that it w that Mr. that, the are, it is Addington



thought, who would have believed, that the day would come, when Mr. Addington and his family and friends would allege to the world, that they shunned Mr. Pitt, because *honour* bade them do it? Whether this be the real state of the case, or not, is of no consequence; that it is *their representation* of it we know, and that is quite sufficient for our present purpose; the fact forming an excellent close to the history of "a heaven-born minister." The fame, however, of this celestial personage is too dear to us all for us to suffer any part of his deeds to remain unrecorded. To all outward appearance the attention of this great man has been, for more than a year past, exclusively confined to the parish army, the cars, the catamarans, lord Melville, and himself; but, by an attentive perusal of a document, which I am now about to lay before my readers, it will, I think, become very evident, that he has not been unmindful of his friends in any part of the United Kingdom. Much has been said, and much yet remains to be said, upon the subject of the grant to the Duke of Athol; much has also been said, and very properly too, upon the subject of the grant of 1500*l.* for life to Lord Melville, which grant was made in July, 1804; but, in these detached items, we have but a very imperfect view of the transactions of this sort which have taken place, since Mr. Pitt's return to the Treasury, in May, 1804, and which transactions can be duly estimated only by a careful perusal of the whole account respecting the pensions granted by the crown, and the additions made to salaries of public officers, which account was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 20th ultimo. Before the reader enters upon the perusal of this account, I beg him again to look at the passage, which I have chosen for my motto. I beg him, if he be now about forty or fifty, or from forty to sixty, years of age, to call to his recollection the effect that was produced on his mind by speeches such as that to which I now refer; I beg him to turn back, if he has the means, to the public prints of the years 1783 and 1784, and having thus refreshed his memory as to the principles, upon which Mr. Pitt started a candidate for popular favour and political power, let him enter on the following account of "Pensions granted by the Crown, between the 1st of May, 1804, and the 1st of April, 1805," observing that it was about the 14th of May, 1804, that Mr. Pitt re-entered the Treasury; so that, the grants made previous to that day are, it is probable, to be attributed to Mr. Addington and his colleagues.

<i>Date of Grants.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Pensions per Ann.</i>
1804.		
9 May.	Percy Viscount Strangford, and Thomas Thompson, Esq. in trust for Maria Dowager Viscountess Strangford	£300
Do.	More to them, in trust for Eliza Maria Strangford, to commence from the decease of Viscountess Strangford	100
Do.	More to them, in trust for Louisa Sarah Strangford, to commence as above	100
Do.	Rev. Herbert Marsh	514
Do.	Dame Sarah Burdett	100
Do.	Priscilla Wilcocke, (now dec.)	100
14 Do.	Mary Faddy	40
10 July.	John Clementson, Esq. (now deceased)	386
8 Aug.	Margaret Catherine Aspinwall	50
Do.	Phillippa Melusina Aspinwall	50
23 Do.	Jas. Abercrombie and Geo. Strahan, Esqrs. in trust for William Dundas, James Fullarton Dundas, Elizabeth Dundas, Isabella Dundas, and John Burnet Dundas, or survivor, children of David Dundas, Esq.	300
11 Jan.	David Dundas and Isabella Dundas, and survivor	300
28 Do.	Augusta Brudenell	131
Do.	Robert Brudenell	131
Do.	Catharine Dent (now Brinsteady)	50
Do.	Cotton Dent	50
Do.	Sophia Dent	50
Do.	Caroline Dent (now Stanhope)	50
28 Feb.	Elizabeth Delamaine	100
1804.		
31 July.	Daniel Hailes, Esq. (in lieu of a pension of 800 <i>l.</i> per ann. granted him 12th March, 1801)	1,127
1 Aug.	Wm. Lord Auckland, whose former contingent pension of 1,900 <i>l.</i> per ann. had become void	2,300
7 Sept.	Richard Shepherd, Esq.	250
11 Oct.	Charles Lord Whitworth	2,300
Do.	Sir James Craufurd	1,000
Do.	Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.	600
31 Do.	Lord St. Helens	2,300
19 Nov.	Thomas Earl of Elgin	2,000
1 Feb.	Robert Liston, Esq.	2,000
13 June.	Right Hon. Wm. Wickham	1,200
19 Nov.	Right Hon. Isaac Corry	1,200
We must stop here to make a few remarks upon the foregoing part of the list. And first, I am unacquainted with the claims which the <i>Reverend Herbert Marsh</i> has to the pension put against his name. I know,		

that he wrote a pamphlet about French aggression; and, as it was a very good one, it is probable that it yielded him a compensation for his labour; upon that ground, therefore, I can see no right or title that he has to a pension, and a pension, too, observe, of 500*l.* a year. If the Rev. Herbert Marsh had been filling some one of the hundreds of empty pulpits in Ireland, instead of seeking political knowledge abroad, he would have deserved a pension better than he now does, and it does seem to me something dangerous to admit of this custom of pensioning political writers, more especially if those writers are clergymen.—The group in which Mr. Marsh stands, from the Viscountess Strangford to Mrs. Philippa Melusina Aspinwall inclusive, I know nothing of; but, we all know enough of the *Dundas*s, and here we have no less than seven of them settled upon us, at the rate of 600*l.* a year, probably for half a century. I wonder who this lucky gentleman, David Dundas, is? What? (for we certainly have a right just to ask the question) What are the grounds of his claim upon us? Here are he, his wife, and all his children fastened upon the people of England to keep. Ought we not to be told what are his services; what his merits; what his pretensions? Or are we to find in the name of *Dundas* alone quite sufficient grounds whereon to prefer a claim for maintenance at the public charge?—In the next seven upon the list we find no less than four *Dents*, and it would be really curious to ascertain, whether these persons are not relations, in a near degree, of the celebrated senator and statesman of that name! It may be otherwise; but, to ascertain the fact would be useful. It would, probably, serve to explain very satisfactorily what now appears unaccountable.—From Mr. Hailes to Mr. Wickham inclusive, the pensioners are called, late ministers at foreign courts. Why *Mr. Hailes* should have his pension augmented from 800*l.* to 1,127*l.* a year, there appears no reason whatever; nor does there appear any reason for adding 400*l.* a year to the pension of Lord Auckland. This name is in every pension list that comes before parliament. Himself, his wife, his children; every thing that is *Eden* is pensioned; is, apparently at least, maintained at the public charge. We shall, in another part of the list, find a pension of 500*l.* a year to Lady Eleanor Auckland; but, of that in its place.—The late ministers at foreign courts ought to have a suitable provision made for them. I do not know that the pensions here granted are too great in amount; but, I do know, that some of

them might have been entirely saved to the public by keeping in actual service the persons to whom they are granted. If Mr. Liston had been sent to Madrid instead of Mr. Frere, 2,000*l.* a year would have been saved, and a war with Spain prevented; but, then, what would Mr. Frere have done for a place, for the title of Excellency, and for a seat in the King's Privy Council? There are others of these late ministers who might be employed, and whose pensions might be saved; and, it ought by no means to be a general rule to pension persons in this situation, for, if it be, and especially if the pension be proportioned to the *rank*, and not to the *services*, of the person pensioned, the diplomatic line will be taken, as, indeed, it now is, merely as a certain road to the pension list. Nothing, however, can be more convenient to a wasteful or corrupt minister, who, when he wants to bestow a thousand or two a year upon some one, in return, perhaps, for some equivalent act on the part of that same one, or of his friends, has nothing to do but to send him to some foreign court, and to saddle the nation with a pension for his predecessor. Is it any wonder, that we are out-witted in almost all our transactions with foreign courts? Is it any wonder, that we have little influence abroad; that the enemy finds it so easy a matter to excite and to perpetuate prejudices against us; and that, in short, we have, during the last twenty years, been continually sinking in the opinion of the world, gradually losing our consequence, till, at last, we are, as a nation become an object of contempt in the eyes of those nations who formerly looked up to us with admiration and reverence? The *expense* is, here, the least part of the evil; but, it is an instance in which is clearly exhibited the fatal tendency of the Pitt and Dundas system of retaining political power.—As to the “Right Honourable William Wickham,” whose wife, I think, will be found upon another pension list, he can scarcely be reckoned amongst the diplomatic corps. He was, last war, our agent in Switzerland, to be sent whither he was taken from his office of police magistrate, where he had a salary of three or four hundred a year. As a detector of thieves and vagabonds he became somewhat distinguished, and that is the sort of man that the Pitts and Dundasses have always preferred. He could hardly be supposed to lose any thing by going to Switzerland; and, it is generally thought, that he *gained*, and pretty handsomely too. What claim such a person has to a pension of 1,200*l.* a year I leave the reader to determine. If he be rendered

unfit for pension but, then his former vices, not the grant 200*l.* or “Right and to M is granted is fixed of 1,200 Mr. Foster the whole but one, cussion Corry. planation under all Foster. no plausible pension cially a p tioned to or that h The pen I imagine sioner s course, of pensionists of s of the K on the or granted t I shall no follows: Dates. 1804 3 May Do. 4 June 9 July 14 Do. 20 Do. 21 Do. 3 Aug. 7 Do. 22 Do. 12 Dec. 1805 22 Jan.

unfit for service, unable to get his living, a pension may with propriety be granted him; but, then, it should be a pension suitable to his former rank, and his talents, and services, none of which would, I think, justify the granting him a pension of more than 200l. or 300l. a year.—Next comes the “Right Honourable Isaac Corry,” to whom and to Mr. Wickham, observe, the pension is granted by *patent*. This gentleman too, is fixed upon us for life at the modest amount of 1,200l. a year! What his services are let Mr. Foster tell. Mr. Foster, who, during the whole of the last Session of Parliament but one, was bringing accusation upon accusation against the official conduct of Mr. Corry. We have now before us an explanation of Mr. Corry’s passive conduct under all the taunts and reproaches of Mr. Foster. There appears to be no good reason, no plausible excuse even, for bestowing any pension at all upon Mr. Corry, and especially a pension so immeasurably disproportioned to any services that he has rendered, or that he is able to render to the public. The pension is, too, a patent one, and will, I imagine, be still enjoyed though the pensioner should again fill an office, and, of course, receive a salary!—The next class of pensions that I find in the account consists of such as have been granted by virtue of the King’s Order in Council, and placed on the ordinary estimate of the navy. Those granted to widows, or to wounded officers, I shall not particularise. The others are as follows:

Dates.	Names.	Pensions per Ann.
1804		
3 May	R. Robinson, one of the senior clerks of the Admiralty Office	£375
Do.	William Gimber,	Do. 337
4 June	H. Fishley, master shipwright of Jamaica Yard	- 200
9 July	W. White, master mast-maker of Deptford Yard	- 150
14 Do.	John Kingdom, first clerk in the office of the Secretary to the Navy Board	- 350
20 Do.	J. Smith, master attendant of Plymouth Yard	- 300
21 Do.	Dr. R. T. Blair, in addition to his former pension	- 20
3 Aug.	W. Seaman, clerk to master shipwright of Antigua Yard	65
7 Do.	Dr. J. Land, senior physician at Haslur	- 300
22 Do.	J. Woodin, master attendant of Gibraltar Yard	- 125
12 Dec.	Elias Marshall, master shipwright of Halifax Yard	225
1805		
12 Jan.	Benjamin Slade, master boat-	

	builder of Deptford Yard	150
25 Do.	E. Falkingham, a clerk in the Navy Office	- 375
14 Feb.	W. Brittain, second clerk to the master shipwright of Deptford Yard	- 50
7 Mar.	J. Luffman, second clerk to the clerk of the Survey of Portsmouth Yard	- 100
30 Do.	Francis Stephens, one of the commissioners of the Victualling	- 400

To the granting of these persons pensions, after it was time for them to retire from service, or, upon their being disabled from pursuing their business, no reasonable man would object; but, every man, who has any regard for the public welfare, must object to pensions being granted to persons like these, merely for the sake of making their offices empty for the purpose of putting others, and generally worse qualified persons, into them. Here we see about 3,500l. a year granted away to persons, who, perhaps, for the far greater part, are as fit for their offices as ever they were, as is the case in the instance of Mr. *Benjamin Tucker*, of whom, and of others in the same class, we are now about to speak more particularly.

Dates.	Names.	Pensions per ann.
18th March, 1804	Sir W. D’Arley	210
13th Do.	Lady Thompson	150
15th June	T. Fitzgerald, clerk in treas. office	150
24th Oct.	Lucy Marsh	300
31st Jan. 1805	Benjamin Tucker	1,000

N. B. This pension of Mr. Tucker revoked since, and another of 1,082l. in lieu thereof, granted, together with a reversion of 300l. a year to his wife in the event of his death.

12th Feb.	Frs. J. E. Courtenay	50
Do.	M. Stew. Courtenay	50

These pensions are, by the account, said to be “payable out of *Old Stores*.” Old hemp and worn out sail cloth! Good for nothing at all! Quite a clear gain to the country to pay pensions from such a source! That Lady Thompson should live upon old junk! And Lucy Marsh: I wonder who, in all the world Lucy Marsh is? It really is fitting, that we should know something of the pedigree of these fair ones, towards the decorating of whose persons we have the honour so largely to contribute. There will, at any rate, be something grateful in the task I am performing; for, it will introduce to the knowledge and the notice of the whole nation many persons never before heard of

except within the walls of their own houses and those of the Treasury. Sir William D'Arley will, I should think, be very much obliged to me. Mr. Tucker's case is worthy of particular notice. The public will recollect, that, at the very time, when, as it now appears, this pension was granted, Mr. Tucker was at daggers drawn with Lord Melville, and, indeed, with the whole of the ministry, by whom the pension was granted. They were accusing him, and he was recriminating. Yet, from *their hands* he accepts of a pension! And for what? What had he done to deserve a pension? A pension, too, observe, of a thousand a year? What had he done to deserve it? He had been a captain's clerk on board a man of war; he had been Lord St. Vincent's Secretary; but, were these services to warrant the giving of him a pension, and a pension of 1000l. a year too? No: but, Mr. Tucker had, by Lord St. Vincent, been appointed a *Commissioner of the Navy*, a place, for life, worth, I believe, about 1,500l. a year; and, upon giving up this place, he receives a pension of 1000l. a year, now 1,082l. a year, with a reversion of 300 l. a year to his wife in case of his death. So that, the public, instead of paying Mr. Tucker 1,500l. a year, as a Commissioner of the Navy, an office which he might have filled for thirty years yet to come; instead of paying him 1,500l. for his performance of the duties of that office, the public now pays 2,582 l. a year for the performance of the duties of that same office; to wit; 1,500l. to the person appointed in the room of Mr. Tucker, and 1,082l. a year to Mr. Tucker himself! Such gracious acts as these do, however, tend to produce harmony; and, they certainly prove, that, amongst the persons in question (though there be a great deal of apparent anger and even hatred), as to the interest of the public the Tuckers and the Home Pophams are all of a mind; all animated with one soul!—The following pensions are stated, in the account, to be paid out of the duties of 4½ per centum in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. And here we may stop, for a moment, to observe on the perplexity, the apparently studied perplexity of all these lists and accounts, laid before parliament. Why not pay *all the pensions* out of one fund, and let them come under one single head, in chronological or alphabetical order? Why not divide them the males from the females? Why not give them some division more rational than that of referring merely to the sources whence is drawn the money wherewith to pay them? Which appears not to be less absurd than it would be in a merchant

to class his payments under heads appropriated to the different sorts of currency in which he should make such payments. But, this perplexity is neither without its object nor its use. It bewilders those who examine, or rather who look at, the accounts. They do not easily come at a clear understanding of what they see; and, there are very few who will bestow much time or pains in order to acquire a clear understanding of it. By mixing and confusing the dates, and names, more time is rendered necessary to find out any particular pensioner, or to ascertain any particular fact. And, then, by representing the pensions, or part of them, as "payable "out of *Old Stores*;" out of the "revenue "of the Isle of Man;" out of "the 4½ per centum in Barbadoes," &c. many unreflecting persons are led to suppose, that, the money does not come out of the pockets of the public, but proceeds from sources, which, if not exhausted by pensions, would be exhausted in some other way, and would be of no advantage to the nation; not perceiving, that all the sources abovementioned are, in fact, sources of revenue as much as the Excise or the Custom duty is; and, that, whatever is subtracted from them for the purpose of paying pensions, must be added to the amount of the taxes.—In returning to the list, the first two pensions we find granted to *sisters* of a Colonel. *Widows* and *children* of officers, *killed in actual service*, are entitled to, and always ought to receive, a suitable pension; but, the *sisters* of a military or any other officers, can have, on such officer's account, no claim whatever upon the public. In private life, it is always regarded as a serious calamity, when a man or woman has *married a whole family*; and, I think, the lot of the nation would be very hard, if it were bound to support the *relations* of its officers, either civil or military. The name of *Campbell* does, indeed, serve to mitigate the mortification which we Englishmen must feel at being compelled to pay these pensions.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Pensions per ann.</i>
1804.		
30 Oct.	Mrs. E. Fearon, Mrs. Jane Campbell Sisters of the late Col. Campbell, Lt. Gov. of Plymouth -	£100
9th Oct.	A. Shaw, Esq. late Gov. of the Isle of Man -	300
14 May,	R. Mitford and J. Unwin, Esqrs. in trust for Mrs. Char. Sargent, wife of J. Sargent, Esq. and in reversion to the said J. Sargent. -	616
15 Do.	Miss Let. Morgan -	50

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15 May Miss F. Morgan - - 50
16 July Miss Rosalie Huyghnes - 91
1805.

11 Jan. The Rev. R. Elliot, in trust for
Lady Elear. Auckland - 500

The late Governor of the Isle of Man was, we may suppose, silenced by this sop, which was, in all probability, one of the measures preliminary to the grand job which afterwards made its appearance, and which received the applause of so many persons notoriously corrupt.—This Mrs. Charlotte Sargent is, doubtless, the wife of John Sargent, Esq. late a Secretary of the Treasury; and, therefore, this must have been a job of the Addingtons. What claims Mrs. Sargent may have upon us, I know not, but, that her husband has none, and never had any, I think, cannot be denied. He was a merchant; he continued to be a merchant while Secretary of the Treasury; and he is still a merchant. He was in the public service three years, for which service he received 12,000*l.* We left him where we found him, having put 12,000*l.* in his pocket; and, now, behold, we find him fastened on us for 616*l.* a year for life, or, which is worse, for the life of his wife and himself. Why this provision for the wife first? Lord Chatham was too much of a patriot to accept of a coronet for himself, but accepted of it for his lady, taking care, however, afterwards, to slide it from her head to his own. This has always appeared to me as an act of meanness unpardonable in any man; and, really, Mr. Sargent's obtaining a pension for his wife, with the reversion to himself in case of her death, is something not much behind it. The philosophy of Lord Melville, who could so deliberately calculate and even speculate upon the death of his son as to secure the reversion of his place to himself, in case of such accident, has been very much admired; and, there appears no good reason why the philosophy of Mr. Sargent should excite less admiration. Some persons, however, have ascribed this securing of the reversions to excessive affection in the party so securing; for instance, they say, that a husband who doats upon his wife ought to secure a reversion of her pension, in order that her death may be sure to bring with it something by way of set-off; something that may tend to make the world worth remaining in for a little while longer. After all, however, perhaps, this is mere refinement, and that the obtaining the pension for the wife and the reversion for the husband would require no explanation, if one were to be admitted to the honour of seeing their faces. We should, it is probable, at once

perceive, that the mode of the grant had been adopted upon the plain and unerring rules of the insurance offices; and, that, to all appearance at least, the lady's was, as the phrase is, "the *better life of the two*;" but, as there is no certainty in life, the gentleman had a mind to make assurance double sure.—Of the two *Miss Morgans* I know nothing, and the name of Miss Rosalie Huyghnes has all the appearance of being feigned. Indeed, there are as many Romance names in the Pension List as in the volumes of a circulating library.—Last upon this list comes Lady Eleanor Auckland with her 500*l.* a year, and which 500*l.* a year I, for my part, do most heartily grudge her. Her husband receives, in the pension before stated, 2,300*l.* a year from the public, and observe, that he stands his chance of official emoluments besides, being in place always as often as he can, and, when out of place, returning to his pension. His children, some of them at least, are provided for at the public expence; reversions of sinecures are secured for them. And now comes Lady Eleanor Auckland with her claim for 500*l.* a year, in addition to what is already enjoyed by her family! Am I told, that Lord Auckland is poor, and, having a large family, has not wherewith to support an appearance suitable to his rank, without some aid from the minister? My answer is, that we did not compel Lord Auckland to assume that expensive rank: the assumption was his own choice; for his own and his family's gratification; and, not, in any degree, for the advantage or the gratification of the King or the people. It is one thing to apply the public money to the supporting of the aristocracy of the kingdom, and another thing to apply it in the creating of a new aristocracy. The former every man who wishes to preserve the monarchy will approve of, when the support is unconnected with corrupt influence; but, the latter, every man who does not wish to see the monarchy destroyed must earnestly reprobate. There are cases, which may, which have, and which will again, justify a departure from this rule; but, the case of Lord Auckland will never, I imagine, be regarded as one of these; and I do hope, that the day is not very distant, when the pension of which I am now more particularly speaking will be no longer paid.—The next list is that of Pensions on the Irish Establishment, respecting which I have only to beg the English reader not to imagine, that he does not pay his share of them. As was before observed, it is no matter what head the pensions are classed under: no matter whether they are paid out of this fund or out of that.

fund; whether in Ireland, or in England, or in Scotland; this fact the reader may be sure of, that, on account of every pound that is paid in pensions, a pound must be raised in taxes.

Dates.	Names.	Pensions per Ann.
1805		
20 Mar.	Dame Mary Pitt, wife of the Rt. Hon. Sir William Augustus Pitt	£600
Do.	Rob. Wynne, Esq. his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the life of Elizabeth Wynne his wife, and of his three daughters, Harriot, Emily, and Lucy Wynne, and survivor	300
Do.	Theobald Mc. Kenna, Esq. sen. and Theobald Mc. Kenna, Esq. jun. and survivor	300

There is, somewhere or other, the history, and a curious one it is, of a pension to Mr. Marsden; but, as I do not find it in the account now before me, I must reserve the particulars relating to it, till I have an opportunity of referring to the papers.—Now, “Stars put out your lights!” for the SCOTCH LIST is approaching.

Dates.	Names.	Pensions per Ann.
1804.		
18 May	Alex. Fraser, Esq. in trust for Elizabeth Fraser, widow, and Wm. Fraser her son, and the survivor	£100
22 Oct.	William Law, Esq.	200
Do.	Helen Dalrymple	50
Do.	Margaret Dalrymple	50
Do.	Elizabeth Dalrymple	50
Do.	Helen Burnett	40
Do.	Elizabeth Burnett	40
Do.	Christian Burnett	40
Do.	Lamont Burnett	40
Do.	Dame Mary Dacre Clerk	100
Do.	Mrs. Francis Wall	100
Do.	Jane Ogilvie	25
Do.	Rebecca Ogilvie	25
Do.	Mary Ogilvie	25
Do.	Katherine Stewart Murray	100
Do.	Agnes Scott	100
Do.	Rachael Cleghorn	50
Do.	Jane Cleghorn	50
Do.	Ann Cleghorn	50
Do.	Wm. Adam and James Chalmers, Esqrs. in trust for Hugh Cleghorn	50
Do.	Ditto - in trust for Janet Cleghorn	50
Do.	Mrs. Jane Bailie	40
Do.	Elizabeth Bailie	40
Do.	Jane Bailie	40
Do.	Louisa Cicil	100

22 Oct.	Margaret and Ann Halkett	100
Do.	Mary Bruce	100
Do.	Margaret Christie	25
Do.	Helen Christie	25
Do.	Katherine Margaret Swindell Norwell	100
Do.	Betty Murray	50
Do.	Louisa Mackay	100
Do.	Mary Ann Johnston	60
Do.	Janet Anderson	100
Do.	Magdaline Goldie	100
Do.	James Lapslie	50
Do.	Charles Hope, and David Williamson, Esqrs. in trust for Isabella Viscountess Arbuthnot, and reversion of £150. per annum to her two daughters at her death	300
Do.	Menzies Baillie, Widow	50
Do.	Jane Stewart	50
Do.	Grace Stewart	50
Do.	Ann Stewart	50
Do.	Eliza Mac Laurin	100
Do.	Marion Maxton	100
Do.	Ann Boyd	100
Do.	Jane Brown	60

These pensions were all granted under the *Privy Seal of Scotland*, of which seal, the reader will recollect, that *Lord Melville*, the “right trusty and well-beloved councillor” *Lord Melville*, was and is the *keeper*! But, let us be just; for, not a penny of this money could have been granted without the consent and approbation of Mr. Pitt, who, indeed, must have proposed the measure to the King.—In return for this liberality, on the part of the “right trusty” Lord Keeper of Scotland, with regard to others, his friend, the Lord Treasurer of England, seems to have thought it just to do a liberal thing with respect to him, and, therefore, we find a King’s warrant, dated in July, 1804, giving to Lord Melville, for life, an addition to his salary of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland; of 1,500*l.* a year, making the whole yearly salary for that sinecure, for the life of Lord Melville, 4,500*l.* This deed was done, observe, in about ten weeks after Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville returned to office last year, the warrant being signed by, WILLIAM PITT, C. LONG, and LORD LOVAIN; names well worthy of the instrument to which they were affixed.—Another warrant, dated on the 6th of October last, grants an additional 200*l.* a year to the Royal Academy at Edinburgh, which Academy was totally devoted to the Dandases.—The account concludes with a King’s warrant, granting to all the *Sheriff’s Depute* and *Sheriff’s Substitute* of Scotland, nine only of the latter excepted, an addition of

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salary, making in the whole, an annual addition of 3,925l. This warrant bears the names of WILLIAM PITT, C. LONG, and the MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD.—After such a statement of facts, very little is required by way of comment. Some few observations, however, I cannot refrain from making, the first of which relates, of course, to the aggregate amount of the pensions here particularised. By adding them together, the reader will find, that they amount to 36,245l. and, if we thereunto add the grant to the Duke of Athol, we shall find the total to be 39,745l. This, let it be observed, is the yearly amount of this one year's grants. No small part of the whole is granted in perpetuity or in reversion; and, at any rate, none of us now alive can hope to see the day, when, in the common-course of things, we shall be relieved from any considerable portion of the burden. The light in which we are to view this burden, therefore, is, as an annual charge fixed upon us, the people of this country, for ever, the principal of which charge, if to be purchased or sold, ought to be reckoned at about 800,000l. This is the amount, therefore, to which the heaven-born minister, the vehement advocate of economy, *has mortgaged our property and our labour*, in this one year, for the purpose of gratifying his adherents, and, thereby, of *preserving his power*. The reader will recollect, that, in the early part of the session, when the taxes upon salt and upon draught horses were before the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt *lamented*, or, at least, professed to lament, at the *necessity* he was under of adding to the burdens of the people; so, too, did he advise his Majesty to express himself in his speech from the throne. We *now* may judge of the degree of sincerity with which that declaration was made, and that advice was given.—Another observation for the reader to make, is, that the heaven-born minister and his colleague began their operations the moment they resumed the reins of power. By a reference to the dates of the several pensions, it will be seen, that they *lost not a day*. The warrant for augmenting the salaries of the long list of Sheriffs Depute and Sheriffs Substitute of Scotland bears date, indeed, on the 24th day of October, last; which was five months after Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville got possession of the Treasury and the Cabinet; but (and I beg the reader to mark it well) it is ordered in the body of the warrant, that the payment of the additional salaries shall *commence from the 5th of the preceding July*!—Upon examining the pension lists for the years that Mr. Addington was minister,

I find my former conjecture fully verified; to wit; that the grants of this one year by the Pitt and Melville faction have surpassed, more than one half, the grants made by the Addingtons in *three years* and upwards! This is well worthy of notice. If Mr. Addington had been willing to employ the same means that the Pitts and Dundases have employed, he might, notwithstanding all the weakness of his ministry; notwithstanding the utter incapacity of himself and his colleagues to manage the affairs of the country, in a manner consistent with its interest and its honour; notwithstanding all his faults, and they were neither few nor trifling, he might, if he had chosen to employ the means that his successors have employed, have set all his opponents at defiance, for, at least, a year or two longer.—I shall here quit this subject for the present, purposing to return to it in a short time, with some additional proofs of the advantage we derive from being governed by a minister of celestial mould.—[Want of room must be my apology for deferring the several other topics, which ought to have found a place here.]

CONTINENTAL CONNECTIONS.

Note in the French Official Journal, the Moniteur, of the 7th of July, on His Britannic Majesty's Message to Parliament, of the 19th of June, 1805. (See Vol. VII. p. 955.)

Thus his Britannic Majesty confesses that, after six months, he has no relations with the powers of the continent which could have prevented, as stated by his ministers in their letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, an answer to the overtures of peace made by the Emperor of the French. These relations, which appeared then to be so close that he could not dispense with consulting those powers with whom he had contracted them, are nothing more than "communications which have not yet acquired a degree of maturity which will permit him to enter into ulterior explanations with the French government." The answer made by the ministers six months ago was therefore false, and if there were not relations then, there are no more now. His Britannic Majesty adds, "That it may be of essential importance that he should be enabled to profit by every favourable conjuncture to effect, with other powers, such a concert as may give him the means of resisting the unqualified ambition of France." What pacific dispositions! Two years since his Britannic Majesty neither looked, nor wished for any coalition. Will he succeed, or will he not succeed, is a question not difficult to re-

solve. How does the case stand? His Majesty would have been much more frank, and would not have entangled a simple proposition, if he had said, that he did not wish to treat before he had had five or six campaigns with the coalesced powers. Then it would remain to be ascertained what advantage had been gained after these five or six campaigns, and if this advantage should be in proportion to the sacrifice of 2 or 300,000 men. His Majesty might then resolve to make peace. Peace, the object of just ambition to all wise governments, appears to be only a sort of last shift to his Britannic Majesty. Who does not wish that England may find Europe deaf to every project of coalition? Who does not pray for the success of the arms of a nation, who wishes for nothing but peace, whilst England, its enemy, calls out with loud cries for the return of those disasters which have so long afflicted Europe?—His Britannic Majesty thinks he can quote a part of the letter of the Emperor of the French, to prove to the continent that the Emperor fears England, and that, because he desires peace, he fears war; thus hoping to induce some power to enter into a new coalition. The Cabinet of London has not neglected to support weak reasoning by offers of subsidies; but it will be perceived, that it does not place a value sufficiently high on such services, and that it must pay still dearer. The Parliament have granted 5,000,000l. sterling; still more will be asked of them. We shall see whether the generosity of the merchants will render the course more easy. —Every word, every act of this government, bears the character of disorder and madness. It is a strange political declaration, which the ministers put into the mouth of the King, when they make him say, distinctly enough, that he will not make peace, until he can no longer make war. It will necessarily result, that, when he wishes for peace, it will be imagined that he is constrained to make it, and that more, therefore, may be exacted from him.—What then is to be concluded from such a message? It is, that the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Europe is far distant, as the English government will not be disposed to peace until it shall be convinced that no power will concur in feeding the flame, and that it has no longer ministers or intriguers who can hope to purchase such assistance.

NAPOLÉON, KING OF ITALY.

(Continued from p. 32.)

Official Account of the Coronation of the Emperor of the French, as King of Italy,

at Milan, on the 26th of May, 1805. From the French Official Paper, the Moniteur.

On the 25th of May, his Excellency the Cardinal Caprara, Archbishop of Milan, *Legate-a-latere* of his Holiness to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, was admitted to a private audience, and delivered to the Emperor the new credentials of the Holy Father, accrediting him also in the same dignity to his Majesty as King of Italy, for the transaction of all affairs in which the Holy See is interested in that kingdom. Besides these new credentials, his Eminence delivered on the part of his Holiness, the following congratulatory letter to his Majesty:

—“Pius VII. to our dear son in Jesus Christ: greeting and apostolical benedictions. Your Imperial and Royal Majesty is not unacquainted with all the sentiments with which we are penetrated for you, and with what gratitude we remember the things you have done in France in favour of the Catholic religion, and the proofs of love and respect which you gave us during our stay in Paris; you can then readily comprehend with what interest we have learned that the regal dignity was united in your person to the imperial dignity with which you were already invested. The reciprocity of our love, and that paternal tenderness which we feel towards you, render very dear to us whatever is glorious for you. We should have sent a particular Nuncio to testify to you these dispositions; but, knowing all your benevolence towards our dear son, Jean Baptista Caprara, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Milan, we have not hesitated to believe that the testimonies on our part could not be better received than when presented by him. We have then charged him to present himself before you, and to impart to you all the sentiments of our heart, on this occasion, in which you receive a new dignity. It is he who will present to you this letter, and we are sure that the congratulations he will make to you in our name will be accepted by you with benevolence. In fine, we doubt not but you will employ all the authority you are invested with to secure in your new kingdom all the advantages of religion, which is the column and the support of all kingdoms; and we have the farther confidence that you will continue to give us those marks of love and filial respect which we have always received from you. In the mean time we give, from the bottom of our heart, the apostolical benediction to your Imperial Majesty, in pledge of our paternal benevolence. Given at Rome, at Marie Maggiore, under the ring of the fisher, the

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20th May, 1805, in the sixth year of our Pontificate.—*JOHN, Archbishop of Carthage.*"

—On the 26th of May the ceremony of the coronation of the King of Italy, was performed with the greatest pomp, and the most imposing grandeur. The fineness of the weather, the serenity of the sky, and the splendour of the sun, contributed to render this solemnity most brilliant.—At half past 11, her Majesty the Empress, preceded by her Imperial Highness the Princess Eliza, repaired to the Cathedral, along a gallery elegantly adorned, and was conducted under the canopy to her tribune, amidst the liveliest applause. At 12 o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor and King left the palace by the same gallery, wearing upon his head the Imperial Crown and that of Italy, holding in his hands the sceptre, and the hand of justice of the kingdom, and clothed with the royal mantle, carried by the two grand gentlemen of the horse. His Majesty was preceded by the hussars, the heralds at arms, the pages, the aides-de-camp, the masters of the ceremonies, by the grand master of the ceremonies, by seven ladies carrying offerings, by the honours of Charlemagne, of the Empire and of Italy, carried by the grand officers of France and Italy, and the president of the three electoral colleges, accompanied by the civil officers of his Majesty. All the ministers, grand officers, French counsellors of state, and the officers of the royal household, followed the Emperor and King. The Cardinal Archbishop came with his clergy to receive his Majesty at the portal, burned incense before him, and addressed him as follows: "Sire, with that clemency and goodness which so eminently distinguish your Imperial and Royal Majesty, you condescended to receive the homage which I had the honour to offer you in the name of the clergy and people of Milan, on the memorable day of your entrance into this capital. Deign also to accept the same in this sacred temple, chosen by your Majesty for the solemn ceremony of your coronation; and look with the eyes of a tender father, on the assembly of cardinal, bishops and clergy, who this day unite with me to celebrate that august event, and to implore the Author of all good to shower down upon your imperial and royal person, an abundance of all heavenly blessings." After this speech the Cardinal Archbishop conducted his Majesty under the canopy to the sanctuary. The shouts of applause which involuntarily burst forth at the sight of so grand a retinue and so great a hero, almost drowned the sounds of a vast band of music which announced, by the

triumphal march, the arrival of his Imperial Majesty. The Emperor seated himself in the chair, upon a throne, having upon his right the honours of the Empire, upon his left those of Italy. The honours of Charlemagne were at the entrance of the sanctuary, in front of the altar. The Cardinal Legate was upon an arm chair, with the Gospel at his side. The grand civil officers were behind his Majesty, the grand master and the masters of the ceremonies upon the right and left of the altar, and the civil officers in the choir. After the prayers and usual interrogations, the grand officers of Italy laid upon the altar the royal ornaments delivered to them by his Majesty, and the Cardinal blessed them. The Emperor then went to the foot of the altar to receive from the hands of the Archbishop the ring, the mantle, the sword, which he delivered to his Highness Prince Eugene, the sceptre, and the hand of justice; and finally he ascended the altar, and took the crown of iron. Placing it on his head with an air of defiance, he said, in a loud tone of voice, these remarkable words: *Dieu me la donne, gare à qui la touche!* "God gives it to me, woe to him who touches it!" Having then laid this crown upon the altar, he took that of Italy, and placed it upon his head, amidst thunders of applause from the spectators. After this ceremony, the Emperor preceded by the same procession which had conducted him to the choir crossed the church, receiving at every step numerous and lively acclamations, evident proofs of the love and respect he inspired. His Majesty placed himself at the bottom of the nave, upon an elevated and magnificent throne. The honours of Italy were placed behind the throne. His Highness Prince Eugene was seated upon a chair on the right of the Emperor. Below him, on the same side, were the honours of Charlemagne, and on the left of the throne, the honours of the French empire. Below them, to the right and left, were the great military officers, the members of the counsel and the counsellors of state on seats raised one above the other. Before the throne, and three steps lower, were the grand chamberlain, the grand equerry of France, the grand master of the ceremonies, and the grand equerry of Italy on stools; the pages were seated upon the steps of the throne. At the bottom of the steps, seven ladies, bearing offerings, were seated upon chairs. To the right and left of them, were the masters of the ceremonies, and lower down the heralds at arms and the ushers. On both sides of the nave were long seats occupied by the members of the three electoral col-

leges, the legislative body, the tribunals of cessation and revision, by generals, colonels, inspectors, commissaries, prefects, the members of the tribunals of appeal, the presidents of the departments, &c. The military deputations occupied the space by the window of the choir and the nave; below these benches were erected galleries and tribunes, filled with the most distinguished persons of the realm. In the first of these tribunes, called the Imperial tribune, to the right of the throne, were the Doge, two members of the Ligurian Legation, and forty ladies magnificently attired. Opposite was the tribune set apart for the Diplomatic Corps; next, the tribune set apart for the Generals of France, and lower down, the one appropriated to strangers. The Empress Josephine and the Princess Eliza occupied another tribune in the choir. The walls, ceiling, and columns of the cathedral were covered with silk and crape, and ornamented with gold fringes. Nothing could equal the splendour and magnificence of this superb picture, which commanded respect and admiration from every beholder.—His Majesty again traversed the church, preceded by ladies bearing offerings, and accompanied by the aides-du-camp of the Emperor. His Majesty, after laying the offerings upon the altar, returned, and seated himself upon the throne. After mass had been performed, the grand almoner brought the Gospel to his Majesty. The grand chancellor of the kingdom, after a signal given him by the grand master, called to the president of the councils to bring the oath, and summoned near the throne the three presidents of the electoral colleges, and the presidents of the legislative body, and the counsel of state. His Majesty thereupon read the oath with a loud voice, and the chief of the heralds cried out “*Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, is crowned and enthroned.*” “*Long live the Emperor and King!*” These last words were repeated by all the attendants, accompanied with the most lively and repeated acclamations. Te Deum was then chaunted, during which the secretary of state prepared the proces verbal of the oath taken by His Majesty; the clergy appeared with the canopy at the foot of the throne, and His Majesty returned to the palace with the same procession, and amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of people who pressed around him. The sanctity of the place, the elegance of the decorations, the order of the procession, the splendour of the ceremony, the regularity of the evolutions, the noble symmetry of the groups, the richness of the costumes, the

grace and elegance displayed by the ladies bearing offerings, the magnificence of the throne, the majestic deportment of the Emperor, but above all, the remembrance of his numerous achievements, and the glory he had acquired, rendered the whole of the solemnity so august, and left that lively and deep impression on the mind of every spectator which it is far easier to conceive than to describe.—On the afternoon of the same day, at four o'clock, their Majesties, attended by a grand retinue in carriages, repaired to the Church of Saint Ambrose to hear Te Deum, and for the purpose of rendering thanks to the Eternal God, in one of the most holy and most ancient edifices ever consecrated to Him. All the streets were ornamented with the richest tapestry, and crowded with an immense concourse of people, who made the air resound with their prayers for the prosperity and long continuance of the reign of the Happy Warrior, who has restored us to glory, and has promised us happiness. The following is the speech addressed by the Provost of the Basilic of Saint Ambrose to His Imperial and Royal Majesty on his descending from his carriage. “Sire, the solemn thanks, which the sacred person of your Majesty has just performed in this Church of Saint Ambrose affords me a fortunate opportunity of presenting, in the midst of public acclamations, the most respectful tribute of fidelity and obedience, in the name of this Chapter of the Ambrosian Church, which this day revives under the protection of her King. The august ceremony, by which your Majesty has been crowned and enthroned in the metropolitan church, has taught us, how sacred and respectable in the eyes of religion is the person of a king. But the act of gratitude which your Majesty is about to perform under the auspices of the holy protector of this capital and before the altar;—this act, Sire, secures to your Majesty, not only our respect and obedience, but also our hearts. It guarantees to you, days of prosperity and of blessings, which we beseech, and never shall cease to beseech of Heaven for your sacred person, and for your august companion, the Empress Queen, as well as for all the Imperial and Royal Family. I also feel myself doubly obliged to you Majesty, whose kindness has raised me to the unexpected honour of being appointed to the functions of his Almoner.”

Opening of the Session of the Legislative
Body. Milan, June 7, 1805.

This day took place the ceremony of opening the Session of the Legislative Body.

At six in the morning, his Excellency General Duroc, grand marshal of the palace, took the command of the palace of the Legislative Body. At one, the members of the Legislative Body assembled in full costume in the hall of the sittings. At which hour, the Counsel of State set out from the palace to repair to the palace of the Legislative Body, where they were received by a deputation consisting of three legislators, who conducted the members of the counsel to the seats appointed for them. At half an hour after one, his Majesty repaired to the palace of the Legislative Body, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Princess Eliza, her maids of honour, and the officers of her household. His Majesty was received at the outer door of the palace by the president and a deputation consisting of thirty members of the Legislative Body. His Majesty was then conducted to the Tribune which had been prepared for his reception. His Majesty's retinue left the palace at two to repair to the palace of the Legislative Body. Their departure was announced by the discharge of several pieces of artillery, and the procession was in the following order. The heralds at arms on horseback. A carriage for a master of the ceremonies and the French and Italian chamberlains in waiting. Two carriages for the Italian ministers. A carriage for the grand chamberlain of France, the grand marshal, and the grand master of the ceremonies. A carriage for his Highness Prince Eugene. The carriage of his Majesty the Emperor and King. A carriage for the chancellor keeper of the seals, the grand almoner, the master of the household, and the grand chancellor of Italy. Marshalls Bessières and Mortier on horseback near the carriage of his Majesty. Marshal Moncey on horseback behind it. The two grand equerries on horseback at the doors of the carriage; and the aides-du-camp and equerries of his Majesty about the carriage. The retinue was preceded and followed by a detachment of the French and Italian guards, and a platoon of Mamelouks. The arrival of his Imperial Majesty at the palace of the Legislative Body was announced by a second discharge of artillery. At the outer door his Majesty was received by a deputation consisting of thirty members of the Legislative Body, with the president at their head. The retinue assembled in one of the halls of the palace, whence it repaired to the hall of the sittings in the following order: viz. The ushers, the heralds at arms, the pages, the masters of the ceremonies, the equerries, the aides-du-camp, the ministers, the chancellor keeper of the seals, the grand almoner, the

master of the household, the grand chamberlain of Italy, the grand equerries, the grand master of the ceremonies, his Highness Prince Eugene, his Majesty the Emperor and King, the colonels general of the guard, and Mars Moncey, the grand chamberlain, the grand marshal, and the chamberlains.—The seats were regulated in the following order: the Emperor and King upon the throne. To the right of His Majesty and two steps below the throne his Highness Prince Eugene on a chair; behind His Majesty, to the right and left, the two colonels general of the guards, the grand marshal of the palace, the grand master of the household, the grand almoner and marshal Moncey; behind them the chamberlains and equerries of France and Italy. Before the throne, to the right, were the grand chamberlain and grand equerry of France on stools; to the left the grand chamberlain and grand equerry of Italy. The aides-du-camp of His Majesty, formed a line to the right and left, at the foot of the steps leading to the throne. The pages were seated on the steps leading to the throne. To the right and left seated in chairs, were the Italian ministers and secretary of state, cardinal Caprara and the three presidents of the electoral colleges. Facing the throne, and forming a semi-circle were the legislators, the president in the midst of them without distinction of place. Before the legislators were the members of the counsel of state in chairs, one half on the right, the other on the left. His Majesty being seated on the throne, and every one present uncovered, the chancellor individually summoned the legislatures to take the oath. This being done, the secretary of state rose and read the statutes of the kingdom. They are these:

Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitutions, Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The senatus consultum and the extraordinary deputation of the colleges decree, and we enjoin as follows:

Third Constitutional Statute.

TITLE I. Possessions of the Crown.

Article I. The possessions of the crown are; 1st. the royal palace of Milan, and the Villa Buonaparte; 2d. the palace of Monza and its dependencies; 3d. the palace of Mantua, the palace of the The, and the adjacent ducal palace at Modena; 4th. a palace situated in the neighbourhood of Brescia, and one in the neighbourhood of Bologna. These palaces shall always be distinguished by suitable dependencies.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Letter addressed to the Executive Committee of Hanover, and published by order of His Excellency the Marshall of the Empire, Bernadotte, dated July 3, 1805.

Authentic reports announce, that the English Government has commissioned several officers of the *ci-devant* Hanoverian Army to recruit unlawfully for the English troops. In several instances the routes of the individuals which have been debauched have been traced, and the peasants who had given them lodgings, and served them as guides, have been discovered. It is my duty, gentlemen, to communicate this information to you, in order that you may announce to the inhabitants of the Electorate, and principally to the Hanoverian officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, that every individual suspected of being concerned in these recruitments will be arrested. I must also observe to you, that special commissions have been formed for the purpose of obtaining information relative to this subject. councils of war will also be established, to punish with death, conformably to our laws, all the accomplices of the English in these instances. As it appears that the agents of the English Government cannot fulfil their mission, without being assisted by persons of rank, and principally by magistrates, or other persons in office, I have determined the punishment which shall be inflicted on those thus offending.—Every person in office, or magistrate, who shall tolerate in his district foreigners, or other persons who recruit or debauch the soldiers, shall be arrested, imprisoned, and sent out of the country. Every inhabitant of the Electorate, whatever may be his rank, who shall be suspected of taking any part, either directly or indirectly, in such recruitments, shall be delivered over to a military commission, and punished according to the French laws.—I charge you, gentlemen, to communicate this letter to the different authorities of the country, in order that those whom it concerns may be informed of it. These measures must prove to you, that I rather wish to prevent crimes than to punish them.

TRADE BETWEEN HOLLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.—*Proclamation of their High Mightinesses relative to the Trade with Great Britain. Issued May 31, 1805.*

(Concluded from p. 96.)

Which declaration, signed by the master and mate, is to be sent up, together with the papers; and they shall be also duly obliged to spe-

cify such places where they may have put into after their departure from their port of loading, and also such goods as they may have shipped in such place or places, which shall be inserted in the said declaration. That no goods shall be delivered out of the ships or vessels, nor the unloading of the same be permitted or suffered by the officers of this republic, till after the consent shall be obtained of the commissary for the affairs of the customs, to whom the ship's documents shall be transmitted, but the vessels be obliged to wait for the said consent, taking a birth under the control of the first office of the customs, unless the masters, from a desire of prosecuting their voyage, should choose to receive a person as guard on board, and proceed with the same to their place of destination, in which case they will be obliged to find him in victuals and drink with the ship's company, and pay, over and above, ten stivers for each and every day he may remain on board. Those, however, wishing to profit of this privilege, must declare themselves on making their first report, and notify at same time, to the clearing officer, the custom-house to which they mean to apply for the said permission. It remaining, however, always optional with the officers of the customs, in case of suspicion, to put one or more guards on board, without being asked for.—ART. VIII. That no British manufactured goods shall be imported into the Batavian republic, either by water or by land, under the penalty of all such British manufactures, when overtaken and seized, being confiscated. That, besides all such persons who have been necessary, either directly or indirectly, to the said importation, or to whose consignment such goods have been laden and transported with their knowledge, over and above the confiscation of the goods, shall forfeit a penalty of one thousand guilders; from which only such persons will be exempted, who, within 24 hours from the time they have been informed of the expedition being made, shall declare such at the custom house of their place of residence, or the nearest to it, and immediately also at the first custom house where the importation shall take place: this, however, only if the goods shall not have been already seized, previous to the above declaration being made. That, with alteration, in as far as concerns the said goods, of the 67th article of the general placart of the year 1725, all those who shall be found to import, or to have imported, such manufactured goods, by or through clandestine ways, unlawful channels, ferries, or roads, or at unlawful times, or shall be guilty of violence,

and above the confiscation of the goods, the penalty of a thousand guilders being enacted, shall be punished with imprisonment, and, in as far as concerns the violence, with corporal, and, if need be, capital punishment, both according to the exigency of the case:—And that the ships, schoots, waggons, horses, beasts of burden, and any thing used in such clandestine transportation, shall be declared forfeited. That who shall be found to import or to import such manufactured goods under false denominations and packages, or with false declarations or certificates, and to have known any thing of the same, over and above the forfeiture of the goods, and the penalty of 1000 guilders, being enacted, shall be punished with imprisonment, or banishment out of this republic, according to the exigency of the case.

ART. IX. That, in order to remove all doubt, what will or will not be comprehended under the denomination of British manufactures, and be considered as such, now and henceforth, without prejudice to the prohibition of all other produce of British manufacture and workmanship, though not verbally expressed, but, however, ranking among the undermentioned assortments, shall be held as such:—1. All sorts of goods known by the name of Manchester. 2. All cloths and stuffs manufactured of wool or cotton, or woollen cotton or linen. 3. All mixed stuffs manufactured in the articles before enumerated. 4. All wholly or partly printed or painted cottons, muslins, piquees, dimities, and nankins. 5. All knitted woollen, cotton or mixed waistcoats, breeches and pantaloons, and also the said stuffs in pieces. 6. All English, Scotch, and Irish stockings. 7. All sorts of cap-maker's wares, whether of cotton, wool, and leather, plain, mixed, or coloured. 8. All sorts of buttons. 9. All mixed wares. 10. All fine iron and steel wares, tin-plates, copper, and tin-work, whether bright, japanned, or painted. 11. All sorts of fine cutlery. 12. All fine jewelry. 13. Watches, gold and silver buckles, watch-chains, rings, fans, and all that is known by the name of English jewellery. 14. All sorts of leather, tanned, dyed, or prepared in any manner, boot-legs, men's and women's shoe-leathers, together with all other sorts of leather manufactured whole or in part. 15. All sorts of carriages, partly or wholly finished, saddles, new and used, and all sorts of saddle-maker's work. 16. All sorts of silk spencers and under-waistcoats, and also ribbands and tapes, either wholly or partly made of

silk, cotton, or linen yarn. 17. All men's and women's hats, made of felt, straw, or any other stuff; gauze and silk threads, and also shawls known by the name of English shawls. 18. All sorts of spun wool and hair, and also perriwig-maker's and hair-dresser's work; all sorts of carpeting, whether already made up, or in pieces or rolls to be afterwards joined together. 19. All sorts of prepared leather or buffskins, fit for making gloves, breeches, waistcoats, or what is called gilets, either painted, printed, or plain, and all those articles manufactured or cut for the said purposes. 20. All sorts of English glass or crystal-work, except such as is used for making of optical instruments and timekeepers. 21. All English taffettie, hanging-paper and furniture. 22. All sorts of refined sugars, either in loaves or powder, or loose sugar. 23. All sorts of china, earthen or potter's ware. 24. All sorts of paper, either white, brown, or dyed, painted or coloured. 25. Whale oil, not imported directly from Denmark, Sweden, or North America; and, 26. Pit coals.—ART. X. That it shall continue to be lawful to import all manufactured goods of the nature and kinds described in the foregoing article, and not otherwise prohibited in the common laws of this country, under this proviso, that the same shall be accompanied at importation by a certificate, delivered, as far as it is practicable, at the place of origin, or otherwise at the place from which they are sent, precisely and accurately specifying the contents of each bale, pack, cask, chest, or other package, the numbers and marks, the place of origin of such manufactured goods, and, moreover, all and whatever shall be required for further elucidation and security by the secretary of state for the finances, as charged with the administration and direction of the customs, whether with regard to the importation from other countries, in general, or any one country in particular; agreeably to the regulations which will be made known, either immediately after the promulgation of this law, or at any future period, on this subject.—ART. XI. That in order that the searching and examination be made with better security, a regulation will be made, which will be notified by the secretary of state for the finances, through which custom-houses or offices of customs the goods mentioned in Art. IX. of neutral origin, and coming from neutral countries, will be permitted to be imported; so that all such goods, either British or neutral, of whatever origin the same may be, either provided with or without certificates, attempted to be imported by or through other roads, ports or

offices, or already imported and having passed such unqualified offices, being overtaken, shall be considered as British, and consequently fall in the terms of the third paragraph of the eighth article.—ART. XII.

That all navigation and trade, direct from or out of this commonwealth to any port or parts of Great Britain, shall be and remain prohibited.—ART. XIII.

That for the due execution of the foregoing article, no exportation of ammunition or naval stores shall be permitted, such as cannon, mortars, ordnance-carriages, bombs, grenades, balls, firelocks, muskets, carabines, pistols, sabres, swords, caissons, horse-harnesses, saddles, tents, and other instruments of war, of whatever denomination, gunpowder, saltpetre, anchors, sails, and cordage, without having previously obtained a special licence from or on the part of government. That it shall also be unlawful to export wheat, salted or pickled meat, and also cheese, to any port or ports situated on this side the Wezer, without a special licence, as aforesaid, to be obtained for each parcel separately.—ART. XIV.

That consequently no passport shall be delivered for the said articles, nor the exportation of the same be suffered, neither of rye, oats, beans, pease, peeled barley, groats, pork, and butter, to neutral ports, till after due proof be delivered at the customhouses, that a sufficient security is given, to the satisfaction of the commissary, to whose district the place of the intended exportation belongs, for the triple value, to be forfeited, in case the contents of the bond of security be not accomplished within the time limited in the same.—ART. XV.

That the vouchers on which the bond of security will be cancelled, shall contain plain and pertinent evidence, delivered from the offices of customs or duties or admiralties at the place of delivery, or by the public or local authorities, legalised by the consul or commissary of the Batavian republic, if any there be at such place, that the vessel and goods mentioned in the bond of security be actually arrived there, and entered according to the customs of the country: and that in no case any declarations made by private persons or merchants before any board of magistracy, or judicature, judge, public officer, or notary, or before whomsoever such instruments are usually passed, will be admitted, if the said instruments do not at the same time contain the affirmation of the said qualified board or person, in default of other proofs.—ART. XVI.

That no vessels whatever, either in ballast, or wholly or partly laden, shall be at liberty to depart from their harbours or openings to the sea of this republic, without

a permit of the commissary of the customs, to whose district the place of the departure or expedition belongs; which permit is to be exhibited, and countersigned at the outermost office of the customs, together with the documents in the 84th and 85th articles of the general placart on levying the customs enacted by their high mightinesses the 31st July, 1725, but not delivered up.—ART. XVII.

That no master or passenger, or any of the crew, shall be permitted to take charge of, or carry along with them, any letter or letters, parcels, or any thing else, destined for any place or port situated in Great Britain, either to deliver such themselves, at such place or port, or to deliver the same to fishing vessels or other vessels, on pain of one year's imprisonment in one or other house of correction in this republic, over and above a penalty of one thousand guilders, to be forfeited by the master, when such is committed by him, or takes place with his knowledge; for which the vessel shall be answerable and actionable; the masters and mates being also obliged to make declaration on this point, with the declaration prescribed by the 97th article of the general placart of 31st July, 1725.—ART. XVIII.

That particularly with alteration and amplification of the 64th article of the general placart of the 31st of July 1725, it shall not only be unlawful for any person to ship or to land any goods on any of the strands or other points of land, where no officers of the customs are stationed, but, moreover, no ship or vessel coming from sea shall be suffered to arrive there, except in real distress (which must be proved afterwards), neither to take her departure from thence, without a permit of the commissary of the customs. That by offices of the customs shall be here understood offices of payment and no others: and lastly, that for the better attaining our manifested will and intention, it is hereby reserved to withdraw and remove such offices to other places, and to determine through which of such offices it shall be exclusively lawful to export the articles mentioned in the 13th article, both by water and by land, such as will be judged needful and expedient, in the same manner as this is enacted respecting the importation in Art. XI. and under the penalties therein mentioned.—ART. XIX.

Also, that a boundary shall be drawn and determined along the whole extent of this republic on the landside, beyond which no magazines, depots or storehouses, of any wares, merchandizes, manufactures, or whatever it may be, shall be suffered to be kept, continued, or established, under whatever name or pretext it should be; but,

on the present in the such any son facture be fou the ter by the need b being t and co peated discove bound than of that no beyond taken, the co cultiva for the dwelli without direction deying might subsec are no we d these where whom tents (Sign C. G. JAMA the Sou Pa Un del no al fo Amer the m concern circ out the ing d had nize prohi mont provi nent ment bonds

on the contrary, those that are there at present are to be emptied and removed within the time of three months, on pain of all such magazines, depots, or storehouses of any sorts of wares, merchandizes and manufactures, which, to the contrary hereof, shall be found to exist beyond the said limits, on the territory of this republic, being emptied by the officers of this country, assisted, if need be, by military force, and the goods, of being transported to the national warehouses and confiscated, and such, every time, repeatedly, as often as any such are or may be discovered; provided, however, that such boundary shall not be further, on any point, than one hour's walk from the frontiers, and that no walled cities will be considered lying beyond such limits, and also that care be taken, that this regulation do not extend to the corn or productions of any person's own cultivation, nor to small articles necessary for the use or maintenance of the inhabitants dwelling beyond such limits.—And all this without prejudice to the regulations and directions contained in the general placart on depriving the customs, enacted by their high mightinesses on the 31st of July, 1725, and subsequent publications, in as far as the same are not derogated by these presents.—And we do accordingly order and direct, that these presents be published and affixed wherever this ought to be, enjoining all whom it doth concern, to see that the contents thereof be strictly performed.—

(Signed) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK,
—Road-Pensionary.—(Countersigned)
C. G. HULTMAN.

JAMAICA COMPLAINTS.—*Notice issued by the British Consul for the Middle and Southern States of America, relative to the Prohibition of the Intercourse between the United States and Jamaica; dated Philadelphia, May 21, 1805.*

His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for the Middle and Southern States of America, gives this public information to the merchants and traders whom it may concern:—Notice having been published and circulated about four months since, throughout the United States, of a resolution bearing date the 21st of November last, which had been passed by the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the Island of Jamaica, prohibiting, after the expiration of six months from that date, the importation of provisions and lumber in American or other neutral vessels; and it having been represented at the same time, that the above-mentioned resolution had taken place, in consequence of instructions from his Britan-

ic Majesty's government of so peremptory a nature, as not to leave the governor and council any latitude to attend to the remonstrances which have been made against said resolution, by the inhabitants of Jamaica, it is thought proper to declare, that no orders have been sent by his Majesty to the governors of his colonies in the West Indies, by which they are deprived of the discretion formerly entrusted to them, of relaxing under certain circumstances, the rigid provision of the navigation laws; and that it is therefore, presumable, that, as soon as the explanation on this subject shall have reached Jamaica and the other British colonies in the West Indies, where it is believed they may have already arrived, the importation of provisions and lumber will again be permitted in American or other neutral vessels.

(Signed.) P. BONN.

Note delivered by M. Giusti, the Austrian Imperial Envoy at Genoa, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the Union of the Ligurian Republic with the French Empire. Dated Genoa, June 2, 1805.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Germany and Austria, received yesterday evening, the note, in which Senator Roggieri, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed him, that the Ligurian Senate has resolved on the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French empire, and that this resolution will be immediately carried into execution, a deputation having been sent to his Majesty the Emperor in consequence. The government has, at the same time, thought proper to signify the motives that have induced it to annul both its old and new constitution, and renounce the rank it has hitherto maintained among independent states, to unite itself to another great power. I have also been given to understand that my mission to the Ligurian government is at an end. I will not examine the motives which have led the Senate to take this step: in this case the Senate is the best judge, and the object is of sufficient importance, since it relates to the existence and well-being of a state. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely and alone depends on the orders of my Emperor, and, till I receive these orders, it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated. I shall, therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my court the note delivered to me, together with the decree of the Senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian government will, in

the mean time, acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German nation, and I expect that the Austrian Consulate for Commercial Affairs will remain on the footing on which it at present exists, agreeably to the laws of nations. — (Signed) — GRISCI.

Answer of the Senator Ruggieri to the above Note. Dated Genoa, June 5, 1805.

I have laid the note of your Excellency of the 2d instant, before the Chief Magistrate, and I have the pleasure to assure your Excellency, that the official respect which is due to your Excellency, according to the law of nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian government entertains for his Imperial Majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your Excellency, and towards the whole Legation of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

WAR IN WEST INDIES.—*An Account of the Proceedings of the French and Spanish Fleets in the West Indies, published at Paris, July 13, 1805.*—*Report of Lieutenant Clanet, dispatched from Martinique with the Brig Lynx, arrived at France on the 6th of July.*

On the 14th of May the squadron of his Majesty, under the command of Admiral Villeneuve, reinforced by two ships and a frigate, anchored before Fort au Prince, at Martinique. It had suffered no damage, and the crews were in the best state of health. At the moment of my departure, which was on May 28, the squadron had taken in provisions and water, and only waited the return of Admiral Gravina, whose destination was not known, to put again to sea. The English squadron, under the command of Admiral Cochrane, had not been seen at the Windward Islands for twenty days: it was supposed to have returned to Europe. On the 27th of May, the Diamond Rock had been attacked and taken. It was reported that the inhabitants of Trinidad had taken refuge in the interior of the island, and that the colony offered no resistance to a division which should present itself. To the west of the Azores, I met with an American ship, which assured me, that the Spanish division, which had left Admiral Villeneuve, had landed 2,000 men at Trinidad, who had made themselves masters of the island. All the accounts received from St. Domingo confirm the intelligence, that the negroes in

the Spanish part of St. Domingo have been driven from it with immense loss, by General Ferrand. St. Domingo was considered as unassailable since the arrival of the reinforcements brought by the Rochefort squadron. The army of Dessalines was divided into several factions, which had already come to blows with each other. I met with no ship of war in my passage — CLANET.

Dispatch from Admiral Villeneuve to the French Minister of the Marine, dated on Board the Admiral's Ship Beicentaur, in the Road of Fort de France, May 17, 1805.

MONSEIGNEUR, — Your excellency having been informed of my leaving the road of Toulon on the 9th of Germinal last, I have to give you an account of the circumstances of my voyage, as well in the Mediterranean as in the Ocean, of my appearance before Cadiz, of the junction of the ship L'Aigle, and the squadron of his Catholic Majesty under the command of Admiral Gravina; in fine, of my arrival in this road. Having wished to take advantage of the first favourable breeze to effect my departure from Toulon, I was able to make very little way during the first fortnight, the wind not having continued long, instead of increasing, as it at first seemed likely to do; I was still in sight of the coast of Provence on the next day, and I perceived in the N.E. two English frigates, which watched me the whole day without changing course. In the morning a Ragusan vessel passing within hail of the squadron, I caused her to be visited, and, on inquiring, learned that five days before she had seen the English squadron to the south of Sardinia. The last accounts which I had received at Toulon informed me that the enemy was cruising in force off Barcelona, and I in consequence had resolved to shape my course to the eastward of the Barcelona Isles; but the intelligence I received from the Ragusan vessel induced me to change my determination and pass to the westward of those islands, keeping as close as possible to the coast of Spain. — On the 7th of April, I found myself in a dead calm, before Carthage. As I saw some ships which appeared ready for sea, I sent off a boat to obtain intelligence, and to offer my services, and the protection of the squadron to such ships of his Catholic Majesty as were willing to join it. The commander of this squadron informed me, that in the general plan of operations agreed on between the two courts, it had another destination, and made part of a fleet different from that under my command. The same

evening, a fresh breeze springing up at east, I continued my course for the Streights.—On the 9th, at break of day, I came in sight of the Rock of Gibraltar, and also of Monkey Mountain; I ordered every thing to be got ready for action, formed the squadron into two columns, and ordered the frigates to make sail a-head. At noon, the wind blowing fresh, and the squadron being perfectly formed, I entered the Straits, the alarm guns fired from all points of the Rock of Gibraltar; I caused the grand flag to be displayed at the stern, and those of distinction. In the mean time the frigates a-head made the signal for a ship of war and two frigates flying before us, firing guns. They did not, however, slacken sail; and about four o'clock made signal for eleven vessels, six of which were ships of war; a short time after they made a signal that the enemy were flying. The squadron made all the sail it could carry; but I was at too great a distance from the enemy to hope to come up with them, and night was coming on.—The *Hortense* had received orders to proceed before us to Cadiz to give notice to *L'Aigle*, and the Spanish ships which were ready to follow me, to put to sea; she executed this commission, and as I had no hope of being able to come up with the enemy, I directed my course to Cadiz, to effect a junction with the ships I expected from that port. It was still sufficiently light for me to perceive in the road of Cadiz, that the *L'Aigle* was preparing to put to sea as well as several Spanish ships. As soon as I was before the Bay, perceiving that the wind, which was fresh and strong, would drive us off shore, I made the signal to anchor with the sheet anchor; and soon after a Spanish officer came on board, and informed me, that eight of his Catholic Majesty's ships, and a frigate, under the command of Admiral Gravina, were about to put to sea; and before midnight I saw them successively come out of port, and anchor without it; I sent my adjutant on board Admiral Gravina, who pointed out to him how precious every moment was, and that it was essentially necessary to get under sail without delay, to proceed on our destination.—Admiral Gravina answered, that every thing was ready, that I might make the signal for getting under weigh, and he would repeat it. At two in the morning the whole French squadron was under sail, and a part of the Spanish squadron; and we steered a westerly course. At day-light I saw the Spanish ships were very far a-stern, and slackened sail the whole morning for them to come up. In the afternoon the wind changed to the westward.—From

this time my voyage was only retarded by occasional contrary winds and calms. On the 9th of May, being in the latitude prescribed by my instructions, I transmitted to Admiral Gravina his dispatches, and on a signal made, six ships of his Catholic Majesty, and two frigates, and two brigs of his Imperial Majesty, ranged themselves under his flag. They were in sight the remainder of the evening, but the next morning they were no longer to be seen, and, I have reason to believe, they reached their destination.—In my passage I saw very few vessels, those I did see I caused to be chased by my frigates. I had sent on the *Hortense* and *Hermione* a good way a-head. They joined me on the 23d. They had taken the English corvette *Cayenne*, of 24 guns, and 125 men, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Cadogan.—The same day I had sight of the island of Martinique. On the 14th of May, at break of day, I entered the channel of St. Lucia; and in the course of the day anchored at Martinique with the squadron entrusted to me by his Majesty and two Spanish ships and a frigate.—The letter then proceeds to commend the zeal and good conduct of the captains and officers of the fleet, in particular Captain Maistrail, of the *Neptune*; Captain Cosmao, of the *Pluton*; Captain Roland, Adjutant Prigney, his Excellency the Spanish Admiral, Gravina, &c. after which it concludes thus: I am employed in taking in my water; I have found the colony abundantly supplied with provisions. General Lauriston is setting out for Guadaloupe, to collect there as many transports as he can procure. From the intelligence I have been able to obtain, I have reason to believe that Admiral Gravina will experience difficulty in his expedition. When he shall have rejoined me, which I hope will be very soon, I will not lose a moment in repairing to my destination. I entreat your excellency to accept the homage of my respect.

VILLENEUVE.

Extract of a Dispatch from Admiral Villeneuve, dated Fort de France, May 21.

The last intelligence which we have received from St. Domingo is of the 15th Floreal. Every thing goes on perfectly well; the bands of Dessalines have been completely beaten and repulsed from the Spanish part of the island. Dessalines, obliged to raise the siege of Saint Domingo, has lost the half of his army. The blacks are divided, and in a state of complete anarchy. St. Domingo and the Spanish part are completely provisioned, and the Spanish colonies in a good situation. Terror prevails in all the

English Islands, martial law has been every where proclaimed. The reports circulated here lead us to believe that Trinidad is defenceless, and that it is already evacuated. I have not, however, any positive news, and I wait the return of several vessels which I have sent on cruises or expeditions.

PAPAL ALLOCUTION.—*Allocution of His Holiness the Pope, delivered in the Select Consistory, held at Rome, the 26th of June, 1805. Published in Latin, in the French Official Paper, the Moniteur, of the 8th of July, 1805. (For the Allocution delivered by His Holiness previously to his Departure from Rome on his Journey to France, see vol. 6. p. 892.)*

Reverend Brethren:—Since the first moment of our return from France to this city, we have ardently desired, Reverend Brethren, to assemble you in Consistorial Council, in order that we may make known to you our true design and object in making that journey, for the purpose of decorating our most dear Son in Christ, Napoleon, with the ensigns of imperial dignity, and to communicate to you, without delay, the salutary consequences, which, by the blessing of God, have resulted to us from that journey. Nevertheless, we are not yet fully able to gratify those our anxious wishes, because various matters relative to the churches, respecting which we had made propositions, have not yet been settled, nor have the examinations of the Bishops, on whom those churches ought to be conferred, been yet completed. We, however, congratulate ourselves in being able to communicate with you this day, so near the solemn festivals of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, in order that, after having described the benefits we have experienced chiefly by their holy assistance, we may proceed to celebrate the memory of those glorious martyrs, with a piety the more ardent, and with souls overflowing with gratitude.—The 2d day of Nov. last year, we departed from Rome. You will remember, on that occasion the fervent wishes expressed by the Roman people for our welfare; and the numbers, who, inspired by a holy affection for our person, accompanied us many miles on our route. These excited in our breast the liveliest emotions of paternal love, and were considered by us an auspicious omen, for the success of our journey.—On the frontiers of Etruria, and more particularly on our arrival at Florence, we are unable to express the satisfaction we then felt, on beholding such a concourse, such myriads of people, who came to venerate, in an humble person, the

successor of St. Peter, and the Vicar of Christ on earth. Among the foremost to shew us marks of veneration, was our daughter in Christ, Maria Louisa, Queen of Etruria, who not only, in the most solemn manner, manifested her pious affection for us, but entreated us to take the opportunity of conferring the sacrament of confirmation on her dear son, Louis, King of Etruria. This sacred ceremony was solemnised with appropriate magnificence, and we had to admire on the occasion, in common with all present, the becoming piety of the mother and the son.—In continuing our progress through Italy, we received the most consoling proofs of a general veneration for our sacred functions, as well as attachment to our person, particularly at Modena, at Reggio, at Parma, at Placentia, at Tortona, at Alexandria, on our approach to Turin, our Reverend Brother, his Eminence the Cardinal Cambaceres, and our dear Son Salmatoris, advanced to receive us, and, in the name of the Emperor of the French, to wish us a happy arrival in France, and to express the Emperor's wishes for our presence in his dominions. In effect we were then in France, and the people of that illustrious nation rejoiced at our arrival among them, gave the most striking manifestations of their piety and their religion, not only in their professions, but in every mark of their respect and affection. In every part of the empire through which we passed, the Prefects of the provinces, and all those invested with civil or military authority, delivered the most affectionate and respectful addresses, as well towards our person, as to the concerns of the Holy See. At Lyons, we were received by our Rev. Brother, his Eminence Cardinal Fesch, the Archbishop of that province, with a magnificence the most generous, with the most affectionate hospitality, and with an anxious solicitude for every thing attached to us, in a way beyond our powers to express. The concourse of excellent and pious inhabitants of that town was so great, when we celebrated the holy mysteries, that the immense area of the metropolitan church could not contain them. How great then must have been our holy raptures! With what fervent adoration did we express our gratitude to the Father of Mercies, for working so wonderful, so blessed a change! We were inspired with the most lively gratitude also, to the most potent Emperor of the French, to whom that happy people owe the restoration of the true religion, the public exercise of which has been established under the Concordat, which has passed between us.—



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We had not an opportunity of witnessing this complete triumph of the true faith at Lyons, so long as we could have wished. We were impressed with a lively desire to be present with the Emperor, to consecrate him, and after that to confer with His Majesty on the concerns of religion, and the affairs of the church; considerations for which we braved every difficulty, and had undertaken the journey.—We proceeded on our route to Fontainebleau, where, at length, we had the pleasure of beholding the most puissant Prince, who is so dear to us. What pleasure, what joy, we experienced in our first interview with this Emperor whose fame has sounded to the extremities of the world, and whom God has chosen to restore his true religion, in France, to its former publicity and splendour! We shall always, with the most pleasurable sensations, recollect that, and the following days, which, by the invitation of this most excellent Prince, we spent at Fontainebleau, in refreshing ourselves, after the fatigues of our journey. From the Castle of Fontainebleau, where we experienced and had to admire the just sentiments and the munificence of the Emperor towards us, we repaired together to Paris. There, on a day remarkable in itself, the first Sunday in Advent and the second of December, in the midst of all the triumphal pomp and splendour of that imperial city, in which all the population of France seemed to have been congregated, were celebrated in the most solemn manner the consecration and the crowning of the Emperor, and that of our most dear daughter in Christ, Josephine, his august consort.—This splendid ceremony being terminated, we directed all our attention to the affairs of religion and the church; we placed the greater confidence in the Emperor, because, as we apprised you, he had testified by his letters that he desired to confer freely with us, respecting the means of re-establishing the ancient splendour of religion and of divine worship; and, we cannot recollect without particular sentiments of gratitude, the ingenuousness, the politeness, the good nature, the affectionate regards towards us, with which he listened to the desires, which, in terms of apostolic freedom, we expressed; and also enumerated the demands which we had to make of him for the advantage of the catholic religion, the glory of the Gallican Church, and the authority and dignity of the Holy See.—One consideration, which we had particularly at heart, was the sincere return of certain bishops to the Catholic unity, who,

before they received their canonical institutions at our hands, ought to have given adequate testimonies of their reconciliation; but who, on the contrary, after receiving them, behaved in such a manner as to render us very uneasy with respect to the sincerity of their sentiments. These anxieties, however, ceased, after an interval of some days; for either by oral or literary communication with us, they earnestly declared, that they cordially adhered and sincerely submitted to the dictates of the Holy See, with respect to ecclesiastical affairs in France. What precious consolation we experienced when afterwards we blended our tears together on our embracing them with sensations of true paternal charity. In order to render this consolation the more enduring, and that it may even increase, we fondly hope that they will continue to give certain and manifest signs of the sincerity of their declarations, and that in future we shall be free from all solicitude in those respects. To this end we ardently supplicate God, the searcher of all hearts, to finish and secure by his grace the good work they have undertaken.—Having disposed of a consideration of such importance, we proceeded to the discussion of others, which concerned the advantage of religion, the liberty of the church, the honour of the clergy, the augmentation of the number of her sacred ministers, and suitable means for their support. Encouraged by the confidence with which this excellent Prince inspired us, and using that dignified freedom of communication with which our apostolic functions should be exercised, we exhibited to his Majesty, both orally and in writing, the injuries and wounds which the Gallican church had received, in the destructive conflicts of latter times, and from the preponderance of hostile opinions; in short, we manifested what was due to us in those respects. The answers of the Emperor were replete with professions of consideration for our person; for that merit of which we were in some degree conscious; and they afforded us the greatest hopes, that the Gallican church, rising insensibly from its state of langour, would recover its pristine form and vigour. These are evils of such a nature, as, though they might have been suddenly produced, yet, to attempt an immediate cure, would be to aggravate, rather than to remedy them.—Think not, however, reverend brethren, that we do not still entertain the greatest hopes. Several acts have been performed, which operate as a pledge, as a security for future conduct. The societies of the *Prêtres de la Mission*

and of the Filles de la Charité, which St. Vincent de Paul had so beneficially founded, have been since re-established, and authorised to wear those habits which formerly distinguished them. By a public decree, the necessary funds for the repairs of cathedral churches, and the exercise of public worship, have been provided; and suitable edifices have been allotted as seminaries for young ecclesiastics. It has been decreed, that these seminaries shall be eligible to receive testamentary bequests of monies, or of funded property; and the expenses of those attached to the metropolitan churches shall be defrayed from the public treasury. The revenues destined for the bishops and canons of the cathedral churches have been augmented. The municipal administrations of the provinces have been charged with the providing for the repairs, and for furnishing the ordinary churches. The society of the Missions Etrangères, originally destined to carry the true faith to the extremities of the earth, has been restored through the paternal care of the Emperor, so as to be able to recover the property it once possessed, and even to acquire new. Missionaries, who have been sent to the most distant climates for the propagation of the true religion, are encouraged and protected by the government of the Emperor. We have ourselves given, with the most heartfelt joy, the apostolic benediction to certain distinguished priests, who made part of the mission to China. Among such a number of provident cares, we could not have forgotten our patriarchal church of the Lateran, the mother and chief of all the churches in the world. This church, by the munificence of the most generous of Emperors, has been compensated for the loss of its property in France, which the fury of the times had wrested from her. Other measures of considerable importance have also been adopted. It has been decreed, that the Bishops shall freely exercise their powers of judging with respect to spiritual offences, and those which relate to ecclesiastical discipline, and to punish, as provided for by the canonical law. That the attempts made by the civil officers to shackle in a manner, at once unjust and oppressive, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall be discontinued; that the obstacles which existed to the entrance of young men into the ecclesiastical state shall be greatly diminished; and those which prevailed with respect to the religious education of youth; to the affording spiritual comfort to the sick, to the soldiery, or the inhabitants of the country, entirely done away. These benefits, which we have derived from our dis-

cussion with this great Prince, guarantee, as we have already observed, the effect of the other demands which we have made from him, and which we have every reason to expect from his religion.—We cannot, however, pass over in silence those other spiritual benefit, which God, the Father of Mercies, has designed to grant us in France. You know with what zeal, with what pious ardour, the French people have, in our person, revered the Supreme Pastor of the Catholic church. That which you have been apprised of, far from surpassing, even falls short of the truth. It is beyond the powers of language to express the love, the zeal, and the external veneration, which the people of France bear towards religion. The God of Mercies has vouchsafed to shower down so many blessings upon our journey to France; that the Bishops have not hesitated often to assure us, that those are beyond conception, as tending to the spiritual advantage of the people. We have not discontinued that general facility of access to us, that we may hear the complaints of the aggrieved, and remedy, as far as in us lies, those spiritual evils which still exist; and that we may promote the principle universally among the people. We have visited all the parishes in Paris, and there, as we afterwards did at Lyons, we distributed among many thousands of the faithful, the eucharistical bread. We also visited the hospitals, where the sick received the succours of Christian charity, or which were consecrated to the religious instruction of youth. An innumerable crowd of Catholics followed us every where, as well at our return, as on our going out, and appeared never tired of receiving our apostolic benedictions.—What shall we say of the illustrious French clergy? the sentiments which they loudly expressed in our favour, were of that description that we know not how to express how deeply we have been affected by such avowals. We are also incapable of describing that ardent zeal, that vigilance, those indefatigable cares, with which the Bishops especially governed the flocks entrusted to their cares, thus doing honour to that religion of which they are the ministers, and ensuring respect even from its enemies. Having been ourselves witness, we have judged it our duty to decree these just praises, in the face of the universal church, to the meritorious clergy of France.—Neither have we neglected, while at Paris, to fulfil those duties, which more properly belong to our ministry. We assembled, in conclave, our reverend brethren, those Cardinals who accompanied us, as well as those who re-

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sided at Paris, and we presented the hat to Cardinal de Belloy, Archbishop of Paris, and to Cardinal Cambaceres, Archbishop of Rouen, with those rites and solemnities prescribed by the apostolic constitutions. We provided the vacant dioceses with new Bishops, and we ourselves have consecrated some of them in the extensive church of St. Sulpice, amidst an innumerable concourse of the faithful. A few days previous to our departure from Paris, we performed the ceremony of baptizing the Prince Napoleon, nephew to the Emperor, with the greatest magnificence, and in presence of the great men of that splendid court, assembled at the palace of St. Cloud. The Emperor himself, and his august mother, in the most devout manner, presented the imperial infant at the consecrated font.—Such have been our labours in France; such have been the works of the glorious Emperor of the French; such have been the marks of the attachment of the French for religion; and, such are the results of our journey.—The discussions being terminated, and the return of spring favouring our journey, we deemed it incumbent on us to return to our city and to our see. Having fulfilled our duties towards the invincible Emperor, from whom we were now forced to separate, and after receiving from him numerous testimonies of his favourable sentiments towards us, we commenced our journey hither. At Chalons we celebrated those days solemnly consecrated to the memory of the Passion and the resurrection of our Lord. How inconceivable was the ardent piety of the inhabitants of the city and those of the neighbouring towns! What affectionate, but respectful eagerness to be near our person! At Lyons, the people manifested, if possible, still greater veneration for our person and sacred functions than on our first visit, and reiterated their professions of love and devotion toward the holy see. Our reverend brother, the Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, rendered to us, a second time, with equal magnificence, the offices of hospitality. We rejoice in this opportunity of publicly acknowledging our gratitude to his eminence. We should not forget that, during our stay at Lyons, the celebrated chapel de Tourviere, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, was reopened by us, in the presence of an incredible number of the citizens, and restored, as formerly, to public worship. At Turin, where, a second time, the inhabitants loudly expressed their veneration for us, we had the inexpressible happiness of again beholding the Emperor Napoleon, and of conferring with him. We took the opportunity of

earnestly recommending again to his consideration the ecclesiastical concerns of France and Italy, and after returning his Majesty our sincere thanks, for all the benefits he had conferred on us, and the Catholic religion, we proceeded on our route to Etruria, and arrived at Florence.—Our entry into that city was attended with much splendour, and productive of great public rejoicings. The illustrious Queen of Etruria again received us in the most magnificent manner, evincing, at the same time, the most becoming piety. The Lord, in his unbounded mercy, had prepared for us in this city, the most gratifying of all consolation.—In our former route, through this city, we had a presentiment, that our reverend brother, Scipio Ricci, ancient Bishop of Pistoia, seriously intended to be reconciled to us, and the holy Roman Church; a thing which we had desired for some time, in common with all good men. He acquainted us, with truly filial confidence, that he was ready, in the sincerity of his heart, to subscribe to the formula, which we should please to propose to him. He has performed his promise, for the formula which had been transmitted, by our reverend brother, the Archbishop of Phillippo, has been acknowledged and signed by him. By this declaration, which he has requested may be published, in reparation of his former scandal, he has testified that he has received purely, simply, and in full sincerity and reverence, the constitutions of the Holy Apostolic See, by which are prescribed the errors of Baius, of Jansenius, of Quefnel, and their sectarian followers; and especially, the dogmatic bull *Auctorem Fidei*, by which are condemned eighty-five propositions, taken from the Synod of Pistoia, which he had himself collected and published. Farther, he has declared, that he reprobates and condemns all these propositions, and each of them, under the qualifications, and in the sense expressed thereof, in the bull above-mentioned. And finally, he declares his determination to live and die in the faith of the Holy Roman and Apostolic Church, and in perfect submission to her, and also to us and our successors in the chair of St. Peter, in our qualities of Vicars of Christ on earth. After this solemn declaration, we have called him into our presence, we have heard him protest anew the sincerity of his sentiments, and his implicit submission to the dogmatical decisions of Pius VI. his attachment to the orthodox faith, and to the Apostolic See, which, he said, had in fact preserved him in the midst of his errors. We thereupon paternally embraced him, we have acknowledged all

fectual, and less expensive manner; and whereas the said commissioners did inquire into and report upon the public accounts by the said act referred to their examination, and did discover and point out various abuses in many of the public offices entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of public money, and in particular in the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; and did propose and recommend sundry goods and wholesome provisions and regulations for the reformation of the same, and particularly for preventing the public money issued for navy services from coming into the possession and custody of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, or the officers and persons employed under him; for depriving him and them of all opportunity of using and misapplying the public money to private purposes, and thereby exposing the same to the risk of loss: for making the Bank of England the sole place of deposit for the same; for removing, from thenceforward, all temptations and inducements to applications for more public money than was necessary for the public service; for preventing all unnecessary delay in passing the public accounts of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and in restoring to the public the balances remaining in his hands: and whereas the House of Commons having taken the reports of the said commissioners into consideration, upon the 19th day of June, 1782, did (among other things) resolve, that some regulations ought to be adopted, for the purpose of lessening and keeping down the balances which appeared to have usually been in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy; and did further declare their opinion, that from thenceforward the Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Land Forces, and the Treasurer of the Navy for the time being, should not apply any sum or sums of money imprested to them or either of them, to any purpose, of advantage or interest to themselves, either directly or indirectly.—And whereas for the more effectually carrying into execution the said resolutions of the House of Commons, his Majesty, by warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1782, was most graciously pleased to augment the income of the Right Hon. Isaac Barré, as Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and to add thereto the sum of 2450*l.* that the said income might in future amount to 4000*l.* which his Majesty was then graciously pleased to grant to the said Isaac Barré, clear of all deductions, in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers of his Majesty's Navy:

and whereas by letters patent, bearing date the 19th day of August, 1782, his Majesty was graciously pleased to give and grant unto the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, now Lord Viscount Melville, the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy Royal and Ships, and Receiver-General of all sums of money appointed, or from time to time to be appointed and payable for the support, maintenance, and reparation of his Majesty's navy royal and ships, for emptions and provisions appertaining to and necessary for the said navy and ships, and for wages, salaries of officers, servants, and other persons whatever, belonging to the said navy or ships, or any other matter or thing whatsoever, in any manner touching or concerning the navy royal or ships; and for the exercise and occupation of the said office, and for and in satisfaction of all wages and fees of three-pence of lawful money for every pound to be received and paid by the said Henry Dundas, by virtue of his said office, his Majesty was further graciously pleased to give and grant unto him, by the said letters patent, an annuity or yearly payment of 2000*l.*

—And whereas the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville represented, or caused to be represented, or it was represented to his Majesty, that the said annuity or yearly payment of 2000*l.* after deducting all charges, taxes, and expenses thereon, would not produce to him the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville more than the sum of 1850*l.* in each year, or thereabouts; whereupon his Majesty, by warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 23d day of Oct., 1782, was graciously pleased to declare that the income of the Treasurer of the Navy should be augmented with an additional allowance of 2324*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in order to make, together with the said sum of 1850*l.* the said income to amount in future to the sum of 4000*l.*: and his Majesty did thereby direct, authorise, and empower the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville to take and apply, out of such monies as were in or should come to his hands, or to the hands of his cashier, arisen or to arise by the sale of old naval stores, the said sum of 2324*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* which together with the before-mentioned sum of 1850*l.* would make the said sum of 4000*l.* which his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him, clear of all deductions, in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers of the Navy; the same to commence and be computed from the day of the date of the said letters patent, and to continue during his continuance in the said office; and his Majesty did further direct,

authorise, and empower the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, in case the said additional allowance of two thousand three hundred and twenty-four pounds six shillings and six-pence, together with the said several allowances before stated, should not produce in each year the net sum of four thousand pounds, to charge the deficiency in the annual amount of monies disbursed by him for fees of divers natures: and whereas the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville held and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, under the said letters patent, from the said 19th day of August, 1782, until the 10th day of April, 1783:—And whereas by letters patent, bearing date the 5th of Jan., 1784, his Majesty was graciously pleased again to give and grant unto the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, in the same terms as in the said former letters patent of the 19th day of August, 1782; and upon a similar representation made or caused to be made by the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, or otherwise made to his Majesty as that hereinbefore stated, his Majesty was graciously pleased, by warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th day of Jan., 1784, to augment the income of the said office of Treasurer of the Navy with an additional allowance of 2324 l. 6s. 6d. in order to make the annual income of the said office amount to the said sum of four thousand pounds, and which said income his Majesty was thereby graciously pleased to grant to the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, clear of all deductions, in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers of the Navy, and to secure and provide for the due payment thereof in like manner as in the said former warrant of the 23d day of Oct., 1782, is provided:—And whereas the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, under and by virtue of the said last-mentioned letters patent, held and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy from the said 5th day of Jan., 1784, until the 31st day of May, 1800:—And whereas, on the 17th day of Feb., 1785, the House of Commons ordered that leave should be given to bring in a bill for better regulating the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and that (together with other members of the said House of Commons) Mr. Henry Dundas, now Lord Viscount Melville, should prepare and bring in the same; and, in pursuance of the said order, the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, on the 29th day of April, 1785, did present to the House of Commons a bill for

better regulating the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy: and said bill having passed the House of Commons, was, in pursuance of an order of that House, carried by the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville to the House of Lords; to which bill he (in the name of the House of Commons) desired the concurrence of their lordships:—And whereas the said bill, in the 25th year of his Majesty's reign, passed into a law, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy;" the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th sections whereof are as follow: 1st. Sect. "Whereas it appears by the reports made by the commissioners appointed to examine, take, and state the public accounts of the kingdom, that regulations are necessary for better conducting the business in the department of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the 1st day of July, 1785, the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy for the time being, in all memorials to be by him presented to the Treasury for money for navy services, shall pray that such sum as he requires may be issued to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England on his account, and shall transmit with each memorial a copy of the letter or letters from the Commissioners of the Navy, Victualling, and Sick and Hurt Boards, directing him to apply for such sum or sums; in which letter or letters the said commissioners shall, and they are hereby required and directed to specify for what particular service or services the said money is wanted, and shall also state the balances then in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, under each head of service respectively; and the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, by their letter from time to time, shall direct the Auditor of the Exchequer to issue to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on account of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, naming such Treasurer for the time being, the sum for which such letter shall be drawn upon the unsatisfied order of the Exchequer, in favour of the said Treasurer, for which the receipt of the cashier or cashiers of the said Governor and Company shall be a sufficient discharge; and all sums for which letters of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury shall be drawn, shall be issued to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in like manner as they have been heretofore issued

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to the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; and all such monies to be issued to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England shall be placed on an account or accounts to be raised in the books of the Governor and Company of the said Bank of England, and to be intitled, "The Account of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy," inserting the name of such Treasurer for the time being, for the pay branch, cashier's branch, and the victualling branch; and on receipt of all such monies at the Exchequer, the Treasurer of the Navy shall immediately certify to the Commissioners of the Navy an account of the whole receipt under the respective heads of service, and shall also certify to the Commissioners of the Victualling and Sick and Hurt Boards, the particular sums received and applicable to those services respectively." 3d. Sect. "And be it further enacted, that from and after the 1st day of July, 1785, no money for the service of the navy shall be issued from his Majesty's Exchequer to the Treasurer of the Navy, or shall be placed, or directed to be placed, in his hands or possession; but the same shall be issued and directed to be paid to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and to be placed to the accounts above-mentioned, according to the services for which it is craved and issued." 4th Sect. "And be it enacted, that the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy for the time being, by himself, or the person or persons in his office duly authorised by the said Treasurer, from and after the 1st day of July, 1785, shall draw upon the Governor and Company of the Bank of England for all navy services whatever, and shall specify in each and every draft the head of service for which the same shall be drawn; and no draft of the said treasurer, or the person or persons authorised as aforesaid, shall be deemed a sufficient voucher to the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England unless the same specifies the head of service for which it is drawn, and has been actually paid by the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England." 5th Sect. "Provided always, that the monies to be issued unto the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on account of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, shall not be paid out of the Bank unless for navy services, and in pursuance of drafts to be drawn on the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and signed by the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy for the time being, or the person or persons authorised as aforesaid; in which drafts shall be specified the heads of service to which the sums therein mentioned are to be applied; and which drafts so

drawn shall be sufficient authority to the Bank to pay such money to the persons mentioned in such drafts, or to the bearer of them."—And whereas the provisions contained in the said last mentioned act of parliament were thereby directed to take place on the 1st day of July, 1785; on the execution of said act, with respect to the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville opening an account or accounts with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, as thereby directed, was postponed by him until the 13th day of Jan. 1786, when said Henry Lord Visc. Melville opened an account with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, entitled, Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Act of Parliament New Account; and which said account was continued by him until he quitted the said office on the 31st May, 1800, and was the only account kept by the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, as Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, under and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament for regulating the said office:—And whereas on the 10th day of Jan. 1786, while the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville held and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, he did constitute and appoint Alexander Trotter his paymaster; and the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did, on the said 10th day of Jan. 1786, duly authorise and empower the said Alexander Trotter to draw on the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for and upon account of him the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville as Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, all and every sum and sums of money that then were or should thereafter be wanted for the public services, under the care of payment of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, the said Alexander Trotter being particularly careful to specify in each and every draft the service for which the money should be drawn.—And whereas it was the duty of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, during all the time he held and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, to abstain from applying himself, and to prevent all persons acting under him from applying any part of the money issued from his Majesty's Exchequer for navy services, to any purpose of advantage or interest to himself or themselves, either directly or indirectly, or to any other purposes than for navy services, and from deriving any profit or emolument therefrom; and from and after the passing of the said Act of Parliament of the 25th year of his Majesty's reign, for better regulating the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, it was the

duty of the said Lord Visc. Melville to observe and pursue the provisions and directions of the said Act of Parliament; yet the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, not satisfied with the ample revenue so provided for him as aforesaid, nor regarding the duty of his high and important office, or the express provisions of the said Act of Parliament, did, whilst he held and enjoyed the said office, act and conduct himself fraudulently, corruptly, and illegally, in the several instances herein set forth.

FIRST ARTICLE.—That the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, whilst he held and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and previous to the said 10th day of Jan. 1786, did take and receive, from and out of the money imprested to him as Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, from his Majesty's Exchequer, the sum of 10,000*l.* or some other large sum or sums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than those of the public navy services of the kingdom, to which alone the same was lawfully applicable; and did continue such fraudulent and illegal conversion and application of the said sum or sums of money, after the passing of the said Act of Parliament for the better regulating the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy. And the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville has declared, that he never would reveal the application of the said sum of 10,000*l.* and, in particular, he did make such declaration in the House of Commons on the 11th day of June, 1805; and then and there added, that he felt himself bound, by motives of public duty, as well as private honour, and personal convenience, to conceal the same; all which conduct of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville was contrary to the duty of his said office, a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of this realm.

SECOND ARTICLE.—That the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, disregarding the duties of his said office, and in breach and violation of the said Act of Parliament for better regulating the same, did, after the passing of the same Act, and whilst the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville continued to hold and enjoy the said office, connive at and permit and suffer the said Alexander Trotter, under and by virtue of the said authority so given to him by the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville as aforesaid, illegally to draw, receive, and take from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for other purposes than for immediate applica-

tion to navy services, large sums of money from and out of the monies before then issued unto the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England, on account of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, as Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy; and the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did connive at and permit and suffer the said Alexander Trotter to place the said last-mentioned sums of money, or a great part thereof, so illegally drawn, received, and taken from him by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England as aforesaid, in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Company, the private bankers of the said Alex. Trotter, in his own name, and subject to his sole control and disposition: all which conduct of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville was contrary to the duty of his said office, a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of the realm.

THIRD ARTICLE.—That after the passing of the said Act of Parliament for better regulating the office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and after the said 10th day of Jan. 1786, and whilst the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville held and enjoyed the said office, large sums of money were from time to time issued and paid to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and placed on an account raised in the books of the said Governor and Company with the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, intituled, "Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Act of Parliament New Account:"—And the said Alex. Trotter, under and by virtue of the said authority from the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, did from the said 10th day of Jan. 1786, during all the time the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville afterwards continued to hold and enjoy the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, draw upon the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for and on account of the monies so issued and paid to them, and placed to the said account so raised in their books, with the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, as such Treasurer as aforesaid: and the said Alex. Trotter did receive and take large sums of money so drawn by him from the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England as aforesaid.—That the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did, after the said 10th day of Jan. 1786, fraudulently and illegally permit and suffer the said Alexander Trotter to place many of the said sums of money so drawn, received, and taken by him from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England as aforesaid, in the hands of Messrs. T. Coutts and Company, the private bankers of the said Alex. Trotter, in his own name, and

his own disposal; and the said Alex. Trotter did thereupon, with the privity, by the connivance and with the permission of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, apply and use the said last-mentioned sums of money, or great part thereof, for purposes of private advantage or interest, profit and emolument, and did place the said sums of money, or a great part thereof, in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Company mixed with and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alex. Trotter, whereby the last-mentioned sums of money were not only applied to and used for purposes of private advantage or interest, profit and emolument, and for purposes other than navy services, but were also exposed to great risk of loss, and were withdrawn from the control and disposition of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, and the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, by so conniving at and permitting and suffering the public money to be withdrawn from the Bank of England, and used and applied in manner aforesaid, acted in breach of the great trust and confidence reposed in him, in violation of the said Act of Parliament made for regulating his said office, contrary to his duty and against the laws of this realm, and to the evil example of all persons entrusted in the great departments of the public service with any control over the application and expenditure of the public money.

FOURTH ARTICLE.—That after the said 10th day of Jan. 1786, and whilst the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville had and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, he, the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, did fraudulently and illegally, for the purpose of advantage or interest to himself, or for acquiring or obtaining profit or emolument therefrom, or for some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and for purposes other than navy services, take and receive from the public money placed in his name at the Bank of England, as Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, the sum of 10,000*l.* or some other large sum or sums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes:—That during the time the said Alex. Trotter held and enjoyed the said office of paymaster to the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville as aforesaid, and whilst the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville held and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy as aforesaid, he, the said Alex. Trotter, kept, with the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, an account current, entered in certain books of account, containing entries of all the sums paid and received

by the said Alex. Trotter, on the account of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, and by agreement between the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville and the said Alex. Trotter, bearing date the 18th and 22d days of Feb. 1803, it is stated, that they had either mutually delivered up to each other, or resolved and agreed mutually to cancel or destroy, all the vouchers or other memorandums and writings that at any time theretofore might have existed, passed, or been interchanged between them relative to the said accounts, and the different items and articles of which the said articles were composed or consisted: and the said books of account containing the said account current, together with all vouchers or other memorandums and writings in the possession of the said Alex. Trotter, and also of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville relative thereto, were burnt and destroyed by the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville and Alex. Trotter: and the said stipulation contained in the said agreement for the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville and Alex. Trotter mutually delivering up to each other, or for mutually cancelling and destroying all the said vouchers or other memorandums or writings relative to the said account was so entered into; and the said books of accounts, vouchers, memorandums, and writings, were so burnt and destroyed, with a view to conceal and prevent the discovery of the several advances of money made by the said Alex. Trotter to the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, and of the several accounts or considerations for or upon which the same were so advanced: all which conduct of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville was contrary to the duties of his said office, a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of this realm, and to the like evil example as aforesaid.

FIFTH ARTICLE.—That after the said 10th day of Jan. 1786, and whilst the said Alex. Trotter so continued the paymaster of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville as aforesaid, and with such privity, connivance, and permission as aforesaid, so applied and used the said sums of money, or great part thereof, for purposes of private advantage, profit, and emolument, as aforesaid, the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville fraudulently concealing the illegal use and application of the same, did procure, obtain, and receive from the said Alex. Trotter, advances of several large sums of money, which were made to him the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville by the said Alex. Trotter, in part from money so as aforesaid illegally drawn by him, the said Alex. Trotter, from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and in

part from sums of money so placed by the said Alex. Trotter, in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. as aforesaid, when mixed with, and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alex. Trotter: and for the purpose of more effectually concealing the said advances of money, the said books of account, vouchers, memorandums, and writings, were so as aforesaid burnt and destroyed.

SIXTH ARTICLE.—That amongst other advances of money so as aforesaid obtained and received by the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, from the said Alex. Trotter, the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did procure, obtain, and receive from the said Alex. Trotter a sum of 22,000*l.* or some other large sum or sums of money, advanced by the said Alexander Trotter to the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville, without interest; part whereof was so advanced exclusively from public money so as aforesaid illegally drawn from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England by the said Alex. Trotter; and the other part whereof was advanced from the said mixed fund, composed as well of public money so as aforesaid illegally drawn by the said Alex. Trotter from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and placed by him in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. as aforesaid, as of the proper monies of the said Alex. Trotter in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. which had been mixed therewith, and remained undistinguished therefrom: and for the purpose of more effectually concealing the said advances of money, the said books of account, vouchers, memorandums, and writings were so as aforesaid burnt and destroyed.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.—That amongst other advances of money so as aforesaid obtained and received by the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville from the said Alex. Trotter, the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did obtain and receive a sum of 22,000*l.* or some other large sum or sums of money advanced to him by the said Alex. Trotter; and for which it has been alleged by the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville that he was to pay interest: and for the purpose of more effectually concealing the said last-mentioned advances of money, the said books of accounts, vouchers, memorandums, and writings, were so as aforesaid burnt and destroyed.

EIGHTH ARTICLE.—That during all, or great part of the time, the said Alex. Trotter held and enjoyed the said office of paymaster

to the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, as aforesaid, and the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville held and enjoyed the said office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, as aforesaid, he, the said Alex. Trotter, did gratuitously, and without salary or other pecuniary compensation, act in and transact the private business of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, as his agent, and was, from time to time, in advance for the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, in that respect, to the amount of from 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* or to some other great amount: and which advances were taken from the said sums of money so placed by the said Alex. Trotter in the hands of the said Messrs. Coutts and Co. consisting, in part, of public money drawn by him from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, as aforesaid, and in part of his own private monies mixed therewith, and undistinguished therefrom as aforesaid; by means whereof the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did derive benefit and advantage from the aforesaid illegal acts of the said Alex. Trotter.—And the said Alex. Trotter did so gratuitously, and without salary, act in and transact the private business of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, and make him such advances of money as aforesaid, in consideration of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville conniving at and permitting and suffering the said Alex. Trotter so as aforesaid to apply and make use of the said sums of public money so drawn by him from the Bank of England, and applied and appropriated for purposes of private advantage, or interest, profit, and emolument, as aforesaid: and the said Alex. Trotter would not have been, and was well known to the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville not to have been, able to make such advances of money to the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, as aforesaid otherwise than from and by means of the said sums of public money so drawn by the said Alex. Trotter from the Bank of England, with the privity, connivance, and permission of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville as aforesaid, and applied by the said Alex. Trotter for purposes of private advantage, interest, profit, and emolument: all which proceedings and conduct of the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville were contrary to the duty of his said office, in breach of the great trust reposed in him, and in gross violation of the laws and statutes of this realm: and by all and every one of the aforesaid acts done and committed by him, the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville, he was and is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours.